SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Khedive, Commander P. S. Tomlin, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock with the English mails f the 18th instant. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut Dodgson	Dr and Mrs Miller
Miss Ruck	Dr H Miller
Miss Turnedge	Mr and Mrs Peate
Miss Horniblow	Miss Peate
Mr Dawson	Miss Cureton
Mr Sharpling	Mr Webster
Mr Clutterbuck	Miss Webster
Mr and Mrs Pool and child	Mr Bromilow
Mr and Mrs Couldery	Mr Wright

FROM VENICE.

Dr Surgeon-General Smith	Mr Fletcher
Capt and Mrs Bradshow	Mr Hughes
Mr L Moore	Rev W Andrews
Mr L Neill	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W Knox	Mr Rainhold
Mr Carlisle	Mr Tapp
Mr Nicholls	Mr Hawes
Mr Lyon	

FROM SUEZ—Miss Morrison.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 12TH TO 18TH MARCH INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales were present on Monday at a funeral service in the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street in commemoration of the death of the Emperor Alexander.

The Court has gone into mourning for a month on account of the death of the Emperor Alexander.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia left London on Sunday evening for St. Petersburg.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present. The deliberations extended over four hours.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Kimberley stated the circumstances which had led to an armistice with the Transvaal Boers. On Monday a Royal message was read, announcing that a Royal Commission would be appointed to inquire into the constitution and working of the Ecclesiastical Courts. The Irish Arms Bill was read a first time. On Tuesday addresses to the Queen and Duchess of Edinburgh, expressing indignation at the assassination of the Emperor of Russia, were moved by Earl Granville and seconded by Earl Beaconsfield, and were adopted without dissent. The Peace Preservation (Irish Arms) Bill was read a second time without discussion, after a brief statement from Earl Spencer. Last night the Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladstone made a statement of the present position of public business in that House, and concluded by giving notice that on Monday he would move that supply should be taken as "urgent." This announcement provoked loud expressions of disapproval from the Opposition, and a somewhat confused conversation followed. The third reading of the Irish Arms Bill was then discussed at some length, but was ultimately carried by 250 to 28. On Monday, a discussion arose respecting Mr. Bradlaugh's status in the House, but the Speaker said until the House had decided to the contrary he should regard Mr. Bradlaugh as being still the member for Northampton. Mr. Gladstone moved that the business of Supply was urgent, and the House divided, the numbers being 295 votes for the motion and 212 against it. The necessary three-fourths majority not being obtained, the motion was lost. The House then went into Committee of supply on the Miscellaneous Civil Service Estimates. On Tuesday addresses to the Queen and Dutchess of Edinburgh were moved by Mr. Gladstone and seconded by Sir S. Northcote, and were agreed to unanimously. In deference to an appeal from the Premier, several members withdrew their notices, and the House went into Committee of Supply, when the postponed Irish votes in the Supplemental Civil Service Estimates were discussed. On Wednesday, in Committee of Supply, a vote of £500,000, part of a sum of five millions to be granted to India in aid of the expenses of the Afghan war, was moved by Mr. Gladstone, and after some debate, was agreed to. Last night, after the usual series of questions, the Army Estimates were considered in Committee of Supply, and an animated debate was maintained on the subject of Mr. Childer's proposed changes in Army administration.

A private meeting of Conservative M. P.'s was held at the Carlton Club on Saturday to consider Mr. Gladstone's proposition to apply urgency to proceedings in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Justice Mathew on Friday delivered judgment in the action brought against Mr. Bradlaugh for voting in the House of Commons without having taken the prescribed oath, holding that the Evidence Acts did not relieve Mr. Bradlaugh from the disability imposed by the Oath Act of 1866.

Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., addressed his constituents at Northampton on Saturday, and said that although he would sit and vote as long as he remained a member of the House of Commons, he would offer his resignation for the convenience of the Government if it should be thought fit to accept. A vote of confidence in Mr. Bradlaugh was passed.

The House of Lords on Friday dismissed the appeal on behalf of Castro, the Tichborne claimant, holding that the sentence of two consecutive periods of penal servitude was rightly pronounced for different offences.

Mr. Cave, Q.C., has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Judicature.

Lady Lush, wife of Lord Justice Lush, died on Wednesday.

The number of arrests already made in Ireland under the Protection Act is about 30.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., addressed a meeting in Tipperary County on Sunday, and vehemently denouncing the action of the English Government, exhorted the Irish people of all creeds to unite in resistance to landlord oppression.

At the weekly meeting of the National Land League in Dublin on Tuesday, it was announced that £550 towards the funds of the Association had been received during the week. Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. Sexton, M.P., spoke strongly in condemnation of the arrests made under the Protection Act.

Archbishop M'Cabehas issued a Pastoral, in which he strongly condemns the introduction of women in political warfare. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., has replied to the Archbishop, justying the co-operation of women in a national movement.

A case containing nearly 20lbs. of gunpowder, with burning fuse attached, was found on Wednesday night close to the walls of the Mansion-house, London, but a constable removed it before explosion.

Prices during the week have risen to 100, an increase of ⅛ on the week. British Railway Shares, after a relapse, rallied at the last. Government Bonds had been steady in the earlier part of the week, but gave way towards the close.

OBITUARY.—Sir J. C. Wilson, K.C.S.I., C.B., late Bengal Pilot Service; F. F. Clementson, late Mad. C. S.; Lieut.-Col. C. Gascoyne; Lieut.-Gen. J. B. Creagh; Col. W.H.F. Cavendish; Count Jaraczewski; Lieut.-Gen. J. Maitland, R. A.; Maj.-Genl G. F. Bell, C. B.; B. Girling, D.L. for Norfolk; F. L. M. Grant, Sheriff of Forfarshire; A.M. Merriott, late Bengal Pilot Service; Lady Lush; Lady Hawley; Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel; Gen. J. H. Bainbrigge.

ON Sunday afternoon the Emperor Alexander II, of Russia, was assassinated. Returning from a military review near St. Petersburg, a bomb was thrown, which exploded in rear of the carriage, injuring several soldiers. The Emperor alighted and a second bomb was thrown which inflicted frightful and fatal injuries, he living only about two hours after his removal to the palace. One of the assassins was arrested, and the second, who threw the last bomb, was himself wounded by its explosion and died in the hospital without declaring his name. The Czarewitch was immediately proclaimed Emperor Alexander III., and on the following day issued a manifesto announcing his accession, and claiming the allegiance of all subjects of the Empire. There has been no disorder in the capital, nor in any part of Russia. The police have discovered the house in which the explosive bombs were made, one man found there blowing out his brains on their arrival. A mine charged with explosive materials has also been found, excavated under a street along which the Emperor and his son frequently passed.

The German papers are unanimous in their denunciation of the horrible crime perpetrated at St. Petersburg, but some suggest doubts as to the effect which the change of rulers at St. Petersburg may have upon European politics.

The Paris extreme Democratic papers have published articles vindicating the Russian regicide, and two of those journals are to be prosecuted by order of the French Government.

The Socialists in New York and Chicago have held meetings at which the successful attempt on the life of the Russian Emperor was justified.

Several conferences of Ambassadors and the Ottoman Commissioners have been held at Constantinople, and the expectations of an arrangement are becoming stronger.

The difference between President Grevy and M. Gambetta on the subject of *scrutin de liste* appears to be by no means settled, and a Ministerial crisis is expected to arise.

The international dispute in Tunis is still unsettled. The Italian papers complain strongly of alleged French endeavours to obtain predominant influence in that country.

The President of the Austrian Lower Chamber, Count Coronini, has resigned his post.

A popular demonstration was made on Sunday in Lisbon against the Government, chiefly on account of the Lorenzo Marques Treaty with Great Britain. The police were called upon to suppress a disturbance after the meeting, and several persons were injured.

Sir E. Wood and M. Joubert, the Boer leader, had an interview on Monday, at which an extension of the armistice until Friday was agreed to. On Wednesday Sir E. Wood and the Boer representatives again met and discussed possible terms of peace. Nothing definite was concluded, but it was announced that the Boers were willing to accede to most of the terms proposed, but desired time to consider certain special points.

The weather has been extremely bad, and the march of the reinforcements to Newcastle has been greatly impeded.

The report of the despatch of a Burmese force to invade the territory of the Rajah of Munipore has induced the Indian Government to make preparations for resisting any attack upon a Prince in alliance with Great Britain.

Numerous meetings in support of the Irish Land League have been held recently in the United States. Mrs. Parnell, mother of Mr. Parnell, M.P., was a speaker at a meeting in Brooklyn.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. G. L. Weidemann, B. C. S.	Lieut. R. A. C. King, R. Art.
Mr. P. H. Martyr, B. Uncov.	Lieut. G. D. C. Gaskell, B. S. C.
Col. F. H. Jenkins, C. B., B. S. C.	Lieut. F. F. N. Spratt, R. Eng.
Major A. J. D. Hawes, B. S. C.	Surg.-Maj. T. E. Charles, B. Surg. C. Sibthope, M.
Major C. J. Farquharson, B. S. C.	Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Bo. C. S.
Major H. Thompson, B. S. C.	Major-General M. R. Haig, Bo. Ret.
Major J. G. T. Carruthers, B. Inf.	Surg. W. G. H. Henderson, Bo.
Lieut. A. W. J. Radcliff, B. S. C.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. O. Kinealy, B. C. S., 7 mo. (return cancelled).	Lieut.-Col. R. J. Walker, B. S. C., 12 mo.
Mr. J. R. Preece, B. Uncov., 6 mo. P. A. converted into 1 year S. C.	Lieut. H. R. Marrett, B. S. C., 14 days.
Mr. J. O. Lawder, B. Uncov., 4 mo.	Sub-Cond. W. J. McDermott, B. 6 mo.
Mr. A. Anlev, B. Uncov., 5 mo.	Mr. W. R. Weld, M. C. S., 1 mo.
Mr. H. W. W. Ellis, B. Uncov., 1 week.	Mr. A. S. Russell, M. Uncov., 6 mo.
Mr. W. Masters, B. Uncov., 3 mo.	Lieut. K. M. Foss, M. S. C., 4 mo.
Surg.-Maj. E. Selous, B., 6 mo.	Lieut.-Col. C. D. Macleod, Bo. Inf., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. G. J. Nicholls, B. C. S.	Cond. T. Hindle, B.
Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, B. Uncov.	Lieut.-Col. C. W. Street, M.
Mr. W. B. Savi, B. Uncov.	Capt. T. Price, M. S. C.
Lieut. L. J. Browne, B. S. C.	Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Bo. C. S.
Apothecary H. Walmsley, B.	Capt. F. D. Raikes, Bo. S. C.
	Lieut. E. G. Reily, Bo. S. C.

Col. A. B. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, who lately arrived in England from India, has rejoined the staff of the India Office as Military Secretary.

Mr. Charles Sanderson, of No. 46, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C., has been appointed by Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Calcutta, a Commissioner for Affidavits, &c., in such court, and a commissioner for taking acknowledgments by married women in respect of property in India.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

ON the evening of March 13 the following official announcement was made in St. Petersburg :—"God's will has been done! At 3-25 this afternoon the Almighty called the Emperor Alexander Nicolajewitch to Himself. A few minutes before his death the Emperor received the sacrament." This notification referred to the fact that another, and this time successful, attempt had been made to assassinate the Czar.

On the afternoon of March 13, at about one o'clock, while the Emperor, accompanied by his brother, the Grand-Duke Michael, was being driven in a closed carriage from the Winter Palace, a terrible and fatal attack on the Imperial equipage was made with explosive bombs. His Majesty had got as far as the Catherine Canal, near the Stable Bridge, and close to the wall of the garden attached to the Michael Palace, when an explosion took place just behind the carriage, wounding two horses, one of the six Cossacks forming the escort, and killing a Moujick standing near. The carriage, somewhat shattered, was immediately brought to a standstill, and the Emperor, apparently thus far uninjured, stepped out before his brother in the road. Col. Dvorjetsky, who, as chief of the police, was following behind in a sledge, at once dashed by and seized the assassin, who drew a revolver. This was struck out of his hand. At this moment a second bomb was thrown between the colonel and the Emperor, and both fell to the ground. Although severely injured in the arms, legs, and back, the colonel rose and went to the aid of the Emperor. The Imperial carriage being smashed to pieces by this second explosion, the wounded colonel took the Emperor into his sledge, and drove him to the Winter Palace. Drs. Botkin, Golovin, and two others were at once summoned, and they stated in a bulletin published about three o'clock that both His Majesty's legs were broken below the knees, the lower part of the body was severely injured, and the left eye forced from its socket. They, therefore, added that there was no hope. The Grand Duke Michael, fortunately, was not hurt. The physicians having declared the Emperor's condition hopeless, the whole Imperial family immediately gathered at the Winter Palace. The Emperor's chaplain was soon called, and from his hands His Imperial Majesty took the last Communion, and quietly expired shortly afterwards, at about a quarter to four. The Imperial standard over the Place was then lowered half-mast before a vast, silent, and anxiously inquiring crowd. All hats were removed, and general sorrow seemed to prevail. While driving up to the Palace the Grand Duke Czarewitch was cheered by the masses. Streams of people moved up and down the streets, passing from one to the other the official bulletins. A Council of State was immediately summoned. All restaurants and places of amusement were closed, and even the outgoing trains on the various lines stopped. All officers were consigned to barracks, with orders to remain there till next day.

The innumerable accounts of the murder which have been published add further particulars, or variations of the above narrative. The following are extracts :—

"The vehicle was terribly shattered and broke down at once. His Majesty, however, alighted unhurt, and, stepping off the road upon the pavement, he leaned against the parapet of a railing overhanging the canal. While he was standing surveying for a moment the wreck around him, a second shell was hurled with such accuracy as to fall and explode literally between his feet. Uttering a cry for help, the Emperor fell senseless to the earth. His escort, who had by this time recovered from their first surprise, promptly seized the second culprit, and the unconscious, though still breathing, body of the Emperor was rapidly conveyed to the Winter Palace in the open sledge of the police officer.

"The assassin was at once seized by two marines and the colonel of police, Dvorjetsky, who followed as usual in a sledge immediately behind the Emperor's carriage, and was himself wounded by the explosion, came up and asked the assassin his name. His replied 'Rousakoff.' The Emperor himself also approached the assassin and asked his name. The assassin then drew a revolver from his pocket, which Col. Dvorjetsky seized. The Emperor gave no signs of rallying, except to motion away the surgeon who prepared to amputate the lacerated limbs. The Police Col. Dvorjetsky received sixty flesh wounds; none are serious. A lad passing at the time was killed, and a number of persons, variously reported from six to fifteen, were more or less seriously injured. Groups of all ranks continue scraping amidst the powdered snow for bits of glass or other relics of the catastrophe."

According to another despatch the only word that passed the Czar's lips after being struck was the name of the Czarewitch. The Emperor seemed to recover consciousness in some slight degree before death, as he motioned away the doctors who wished to attempt the amputation of his legs. When all was over the new Emperor drove back to his Palace down the Neffsky Prospect, amid the sympathising cries of the people, a squadron of Cossacks accompanying and following him. He was deadly pale. The Czarevna, as great a favourite here as is her sister, in England, was with him, and, although crying bitterly, she bowed repeatedly in answer to the cries of the people.

An account in the *Herald* says the Emperor was warned against attending the parade from which he was returning when he met his death:—"After he had alighted from his carriage, owing to the explosion of the first bomb, an officer ran towards him, and asked whether he was hurt. His Majesty replied very calmly, 'Thank God! I am untouched. Don't disturb yourself. I must see after the wounded.' A number of soldiers of the escort and civilians who had happened to be passing at the time were lying on the ground wounded. The Emperor ordered that all attention should be paid to the injured, and especially to a Cossack who had sustained serious hurts, and then, turning round, he saw the assassin a few paces from him, surrounded by a crowd of people. A soldier of the Preobajenski Regiment of the Guard held him fast by the arms. He had in one hand a revolver and in the other a dagger. The Emperor approached the assassin with the utmost coolness and ordered him to be removed. His Majesty turned to walk home, but he had only gone a few steps when another young man threw something at his feet. A tremendous explosion followed, which was heard all over the city. As soon as the smoke had cleared away, the Emperor was seen to be lying on the ground in a pool of blood. Many other wounded persons were lying near him. The assassin himself fell to the ground, but was unhurt. He was immediately surrounded by a furious crowd, from whom the police had some difficulty in protecting him. The Emperor, who was quite unconscious, was placed on the sleigh of the Chief of Police, who too him in his arms, resting the head, which was covered with blood, on his breast. The Emperor's helmet was carried away by the explosion, and was not afterwards to be found. In this way the Emperor was brought to the Winter Palace, where he was undressed. An examination disclosed the most frightful wounds. One leg was shattered right up to the top of the thigh, and the other was severed below the knee. The abdomen was also torn open, and the face was injured. The surgeons declared amputation to be impossible, and that there was no hope. It now only remained for the clergy to perform their sad duty of communicating the dying. Crowds of people had in the meantime assembled around the Winter Palace, full of anxiety to know the state of the Emperor. Many believed that the reports of the extent of the wounds had been exaggerated. Suddenly, at a quarter to four, a deep feeling of sorrow went through the dense throng, as the Imperial ensign was seen being lowered to the half-mast, the sign that the Emperor was dead. A general officer at the same time advanced towards the crowd and made known the sad event. All listened with uncovered heads to the announcement that the Emperor had passed away, and most made the sign of the Cross in pious memory of the departed."

An officer named Novikoff, who was himself a witness of the terrible evens of March 13, has communicated a recital of what he saw. He says he was returning by the Neffsky Prospect when, on passing the bridge of the Catherine Canal, opposite the Kasan Cathedral, he heard the explosion, and ran towards the spot whence the sound came. When within thirty paces of the Emperor a column of snow and fragments rose in the air, and a second explosion was heard. When he came up two sailors were holding a man. On the ground were strewn wounded men and horses, the Emperor lying in the snow without cap or cloak, his legs shattered, and his clothes in tatters. Novikoff threw himself on the ground beside the Emperor, who lay motionless, crying, "Good God! what have they done to your Majesty?" With the help of some soldiers who came up he raised the body, and carried it a few paces. The sufferer only muttered—"Holodno, holodno!" ("It is cold, cold!"), and tried to put his hand to his brow, which was covered with blood. At this moment the Grand Duke Michael, who it seems, had left the carriage to enter his own palace, came up, and cried to his brother—"Sacha, how do you feel?" The answer was inaudible. Not a single groan escaped from the lips of the wounded Czar. The Grand Duke ordered the sailors to throw away their rifles which, with Russian discipline, they continued to hold; and placing a forage cap on the Emperor's head they assisted to carry him further. The horses of the police colonel's sledge had run away, but were pursued and brought back. Novikoff begged the Grand Duke Michael to bear the Emperor into the nearest house, but the latter hearing him said distinctly—"Take me to the Palace to die there." The rest of the sentence was inaudible. As the Emperor was placed in the sledge his head fell on his breast, and he became unconscious. At first they went at foot pace, but fearing that death would ensue from loss of blood they completed the journey at full speed, people gathering from all sides—some following the sledge, others falling on their knees at the scene of the occurrence weeping, crying, and crossing themselves.

Rousakoff, the youth who threw the first bomb at the Emperor's carriage, and was arrested by a soldier after the explosion, is said to be about nineteen, twenty, or twenty-one. For the last two years he has been a student at the Mining Academy.

The criminal who threw the second bomb has, it is stated in the later accounts, not been taken. Rousakoff confesses to having thrown the first bomb, but denies any knowledge of the person who threw the second. On March 14 a Cossack, and a person who declined to give his name, died from injuries received by the explosion. Altogether twenty persons were injured. One account says the man who died without giving his name was apparently gravely implicated, even if he did not actually throw the second bomb, and died from the effects of poison he had taken. The second person who was arrested running from the spot proved to be a respectable citizen, whose only fault was too great anxiety to get away. He was released in the course of the evening. It is related that only last week a small box, ostensibly containing pills for asthma, was received by the Emperor with a letter from abroad. When these were handed to Dr. Botkin a slight explosion occurred on the box being opened, and the pills were found to contain a highly explosive substance enough to kill three persons if all the contents had simultaneously exploded.

On March 11 the police arrested a certain Zeliaboff, and the information obtained from this arrest led to the discovery in the house in St. Petersburg, No. 18, in the first street leading from the Ismaelowsky Barracks, of a whole collection of bombs and dynamite, and a laboratory for preparing murderous engines. On March 13, in consequence of the indications obtained after Zeliaboff's arrest, the police visited the lodgings where Rousakoff lived, but he was not at home, and before 2 p.m. the same day, he had carried out, with accomplices, the attack against the life of the Emperor. Rousakoff, it is stated, has commenced giving important revelations. A special supplement of the *Official Gazette* was published on March 15, containing a statement of the Minister of the Interior to the following effect :—"One of the chief organisers of the attack upon the Czar, a man who was arrested on March 11, has confessed his complicity in the planning of the deed, and has also denounced the man Rousakoff, who threw the first bomb, and was taken *in flagrante delicto*, as the prime author. In the person of the individual who evidently launched the second bomb, and was himself mortally wounded, Rousakoff, on being shown the corpse, recognised his accomplice. The house from which Rousakoff and his companion obtained the bombs was discovered last night. As soon as the officers of the law appeared the male occupant of the house shot himself, but a woman who was living with him was arrested. The police found there a number of grenades, and also a proclamation stating that the assassination had been accomplished by two persons. At eleven o'clock this morning a young man entered the house and was immediately arrested, but not until he had fired six shots with a revolver, and wounded three policemen."

The body of the late Emperor is to be removed to the fortress, where it is to lie in state until March 25, when the funeral will take place. The legs were so splintered that they had to be amputated when the corpse was embalmed. The body is clad in the uniform of the Preobrajenski Regiment, agreeably to the wish of the deceased monarch. The doctors performed a dissection, which proved all the internal organs to be in a normal state, thus refuting the unfavourable rumours lately current respecting the health of his late Majesty. A photograph was taken after the body had been embalmed. The face was only slightly injured, and not disfigured.

The following proclamation appeared in the Government journal on March 14 :—

"We, by the grace of God, Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand-Duke of Finland, &c., hereby make known to all our faithful subjects that it has pleased the Almighty in His inscrutable will to visit Russia with heavy blows of fate, and to call her benefactor, the Emperor Alexander II., to Himself. He fell by the hands of impious murderers, who had repeatedly sought his gracious life, and made their attempts because they saw in him the protector of Russia, the foundation of her greatness, and the promoter of the welfare of the Russian people. Let us bow to the unfathomable will of Divine Providence and offer up to the Almighty our prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father. We ascend the throne which we inherit from our forefathers, the throne of the Russian Empire, the Czardom of Poland, and the Grand Dukedom of Finland inseparably connected with it. We assume the heavy burden which God has imposed upon us with firm reliance upon his Almighty help. May he bless our work to the welfare of our beloved Fatherland, and may He guide our strength for the happiness of all our faithful subjects. In repeating before Almighty God the sacred vow made by our father, to devote, according to the testament of our forefathers, the whole of our life to care for the welfare, power, and honour of Russia, we call upon all our faithful subjects to unite before the altar of the Almighty their prayers with ours, and command them to swear fidelity to us and to our successor, His Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand-Duke Nicolai Alexandrovitch.

"Given at St. Petersburg in the year of our Lord 1881, and the first year of our reign."

On the same morning the new Emperor, Alexander Alexandrovitch III., received the allegiance of the officers of the guards, Court dignitaries, and officials in the Winter Palace. Addressing the officers assembled he, with considerable emotion, said:—"I know how much my father appreciated your fidelity and devotion. I count upon your fidelity to myself, and when I am no more to my son, the Cesarewitch, Nicolai Alexandrovitch." It is stated that the Emperor afterwards added that he should not like his son to mount the throne in similar circumstances. During the day the members of the Imperial family took the oath of allegiance to Alexander III. At half-past one a salute, fired by the cannon of the fortress, announced the conclusion of the ceremonies connected with the accession to the throne and the taking of the oath. The open space in front of the Palace was covered with people, when at half-past two the new Emperor and Empress passed through the crowd on their way to the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, amidst deafening acclamations. There has been no disturbance, although the St. Petersburg garrison is kept in readiness all through the night, and Cossacks patrol the streets in couples with lances couched.

It has been thought necessary to follow the Proclamation of Alexander III. by a special Ukase calling separately upon the peasants to join their allegiance with that of all other faithful subjects to new Emperor of Russia and his heirs. In this document the loyal peasantry are reminded of the great decree abolishing serfdom on Feb. 19, 1861, and constituting them free owners and cultivators of the soil.

The *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes a telegram from London stating that the St. Petersburg police have received warning that an attempt to assassinate the new Czar will be made very shortly.

The Grand-Duke Alexander, who succeeds to Imperial rule in the Muscovite Empire, was born on March 10, 1845, and has consequently just entered his thirty-seventh year. He is not the first born son of the late Emperor, the Grand-Duke Nicholas, heir-apparent to the throne, born Sept. 20, 1843, having died at Nice in April, 1865, of meningitis. The present Emperor was married, in Nov., 1866, to Maria Dagmar, daughter of the King of Denmark, known since assuming the orthodox Greek faith as Maria Fedorovna, by whom he has four children—Nicholas, the heir-apparent, born May 18, 1868; George, born May 10, 1871; Xenia, born April 18, 1875; and, Michael, born Dec. 5, 1878. An article in the *Telegraph* says :—"The Czarevna was affianced at an early age to the late Czar's first-born son, and—as in the case of Catherine of Aragon—espoused the brother of her betrothed husband shortly after the term of mourning prescribed by etiquette for the death of the latter had expired. For many reasons that will naturally suggest themselves, an alliance with the reigning House of Denmark appeared at that time desirable to the deceased Czar's political advisers, and the bride of the youthful Czarevich whose premature death inflicted a blow upon his saintly mother, the late Czarina, from which she never entirely rallied, was transferred to his robust and vigorous brother, become Heir to All the Russias by his death, by a family arrangement that, at the time provoked a good deal of criticism and comment."

Later intelligence states that the St. Petersburg authorities have received intelligence that a mine had been laid in a small street which enters the Neffsky Prospect, nearly opposite the Annitchkin Palace, the residence of the new Emperor. A detachment of Sappers began their exploration from a small shop, the owner of which disappeared three days ago. The street is barricaded at both ends in order to prevent the public from approaching the place, and crowds of people have collected all day at the barriers, watching with intense anxiety the proceedings of the Sappers, who continue hard at work opening up the ground of the street and searching the cellars. Hitherto they have found nothing suspicious. Eight more persons have been arrested, and a quantity of explosives were at the same time discovered.

At Berlin, on March 13, towards sunset, a company of gentlemen were sitting in the spacious court of the Kaiserhof Hotel, waiting for the hour at which they had been invited to dine at the Russian Embassy. Suddenly a liveried servant rushed into the midst of the expectant circle. "The Czar," he cried, "has been murdered."

At the same time messengers ran all over Berlin to postpone the banquet at the very last moment. The German Emperor on hearing the news was deeply and painfully affected. He is credibly reported to have said, with characteristic piety, "No one can protect us, but we are guided by a superior Power." His Majesty, in the course of further conversation, is also said to have seriously dwelt on the fact that even the Czar's Cossack escort had been of no avail to him. One despatch says he was with great difficulty prevented from going at once to St. Petersburg.

On March 14 the following announcement was made in London :—

"Yesterday afternoon the Queen received with the greatest grief and horror the painful intelligence of the assassination of the Emperor of Russia. The Duke of Edinburgh, who first communicated the distressing news to the Queen, left London with the Dutchess of Edinburgh and the Grand-Duke Alexis in the evening."

The first intimation of the tragedy reached Clarence House and the Russian Embassy, Chesham House, Belgrave Square, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. On receipt of the intelligence, which merely stated that an attempt had been made on the Emperor's life, and that he was seriously wounded, the Dutchess of Edinburgh was deeply affected. When the effects of the shock had somewhat passed away the Duke drove off to Marlborough House, and was the earliest to communicate what had happened to the Princess of Wales. Thence he proceeded to Earl Granville's, and the Prince of Wales being nearly due at Charing Cross Terminus, from Paris, the Duke drove in that direction, but the Prince, who arrived at five minutes to four, must have been leaving the station as the Duke entered it. In the meantime telegraphic messages reached Clarence House in quick succession, and shortly before four o'clock the Emperor's death was made known. Many sympathising inquires were made at Clarence House. At a quarter-past eight the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis left by special train for Dover, *en route* for St. Petersburg. They were accompanied to Charing Cross by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador. On March 14 there was a solemn *requiem* service for the late Emperor at the tiny chapel of the Russian Embassy, in Welbeck Street. It was attended by the Prince of Wales, who was in the uniform of a field marshal, and wore a band of crape on the left arm. The Princess of Wales was dressed in black, with crape on the bonnet, and a deep veil which entirely covered the face. The Duke of Cambridge the Duke of Teck, the Earl and Countess Granville, Sir Charles Dilke, and most of the Corps Diplomatique were also present.

THE NEW EMPEROR'S POLICY.

THE following Circular Despatch, dated 16th March, was addressed by M. de Giers, Secretary of State and Administrator of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, to the Russian Representatives abroad :—

"His Majesty the Emperor, on ascending the Throne of his ancestors, assumes as an inheritance the traditions consecrated by time, by the acts of his ancestors, and by the sacrifices and toil of generations, all of which have built up Russia in the past. In completely taking upon himself this inheritance his Majesty makes it a sacred duty to deliver it inviolate to his successors. Like all other States, Russia, in constituting herself had to sustain a struggle in which her strength and her national spirit became developed. Russia has now attained her full development, and feelings of jealousy or discontent are equally foreign to her. It only remains for Russia to secure her position to protect herself from without, and to develop her forces, her wealth, and the well-being of her people. This is the aim which our august Monarch has set before himself, with the firm resolution of pursuing it without remission. The Emperor will first give his attention to the internal development of the State, a question closely connected with the progress of civilisation and with the social and economic questions which form the subject of special study on the part of all Governments.

"The foreign policy of the Emperor will be entirely pacific.

"Russia will remain faithful to her friends; she will unchangeably preserve the sentiments consecrated by tradition, and will at the same time reciprocate the friendliness of all States by a similar attitude, while maintaining the position to which she is entitled among the Powers, and assuring the maintenance of the political equilibrium.

"In accordance with her interests Russia will not deviate from her mission, in common with other Governments, to protect the general peace based upon respect for right and treaties. Above all, Russia has to care for herself, and only the duty of protecting her honour or security may divert her attention from the work of internal development. Our august Monarch will endeavour to strengthen the power and advance the welfare of Russia and secure her prosperity without detriment to others. These are the principles by which the policy of the Emperor will invariably be guided. His Majesty charges you to bring these declarations to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, and to communicate the present despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs."

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on March 15, Lord Granville moved an address to the Queen expressive of the sorrow and indignation of the House at the assassination of the Emperor Alexander the Second of Russia. In submitting this motion the noble earl reminded their lordships that the late Czar had begun his reign with proclaiming an almost general amnesty, and that during its continuance he had devoted himself with ardour to the great work of internal reform and the social improvement of his people. It was hard, therefore, that such a ruler should have been made the victim of an outrage which had filled with indignation the peoples of all civilised countries. The Queen had already expressed personally her feelings of grief and sorrow at the untimely death of one with whom she was not only in alliance, but connected by marriage; and he was sure that their lordships were desirous, in the name of the United Kingdom, to record in the most solemn manner their participation in Her Majesty's sentiments.

Lord Beaconsfield, in seconding the motion, pronounced the late Czar the most beneficent Prince that has ever filled the Russian throne. The loss of an ally and a connection so near and dear to the Queen must, he said, be very agitating to Her Ma-

jesty. It had also aroused a feeling of indignation throughout Europe, and of all European countries he knew of none, not even Russia, that could have heard of the calamity with greater indignation than the people of this country. In the loss which the Imperial family had sustained, though solace might be impossible, sympathy was in their power, and he could not but think that, coming from this illustrious and ancient House, the expression of that sympathy would be appreciated.

The motion was then put and agreed to unanimously, as was also a message of condolence to the Duchess of Edinburgh on the great loss she had suffered by the assassination of her Imperial father, and the Dukes of Bedford and Richmond were directed to attend and communicate to Her Royal and Imperial Highness the resolution of their lordships House.

In the House of Commons on the same date.—Mr. Gladstone, in moving an address to the Crown for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the House on the assassination of Her Majesty's ally and relative the Emperor of Russia, dwelt briefly on the atrocious nature of the crime, and the horror with which it was regarded throughout the civilised world. Then, while eulogising the personal character of the late Czar, he observed that, whatever there might be of imperfection in the Empire of Russia, none of it was owing to Alexander II. It was, in fact, a part of his inheritance, and the labour of his life had been directed to improving that inheritance for the benefit of his people. If at the close of his reign he had engaged in war, it was with him a war of duty and liberation, and no reign had been more remarkable for the work of peaceful legislation which it had bequeathed to the Russian Empire. It had been his happy-lot to give civil and social freedom to 23,000,000 of serfs, to establish a system of local government which was thoroughly free, independent, and popular, and to introduce into his country the institution of trial by jury. The right hon. gentleman then invited the House loyally, earnestly, affectionately, and unanimously to assure the Queen of the grief and horror with which they contemplated the assassination of her ally and relative, and of the sincere respect and sympathy with which they entered into all Her Majesty's feelings.

Sir S. Northcote seconded the motion, and remarked that there could be no doubt of the universal feeling of sympathy with Her Majesty, and of admiration for the Sovereign whose life had been thus cut short which animated both the people of this country and the members of the House. Throughout the whole of Europe, indeed, there was not a community which had felt a deeper thrill of horror at the assassination of the Czar than England. We had known and watched and sympathised with him in the great works to which the Premier had alluded; and if there had been moments in which the course of political differences might have raised a shade of jealousy with regard to the external policy of his great empire, never had the hearts of English people ceased to entertain a feeling of sympathy for the personal character and the great domestic measures of the Emperer Alexander II.

The address was agreed to unanimously, as was also a message of condolence and sympathy with Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh.

In the Commons, again, on March 18, Lord Kensington brought up her Majesty's reply to the Address respecting the assasination of the Czar. Her Majesty expressed her full agreement with the Resolution of the House.

Mr. Gladstone.—I wish to read a letter from the Russian Ambassador to Lord Granville, together with the document which it covers. It is dated this day, and I shall move that it be laid upon the table. It is as follows:—

"I lost no time in bringing to the knowledge of the Imperial Government by telegraph, the resolution passed by the House of Lords and the House of Commons expressing their sorrow for the misfortune which has befallen the Imperial family and the whole Russian nation. His Majesty is deeply touched by the manifestations of sympathy which have reached him; and he has caused to be addressed to you, by M. de Giérs, a telegram, in the hope that you will make it known to the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

"(Signed) "LOBANOFF."

Opinions of the Press.

THE *Times* says that all Europe will be thrilled with horror at the intelligence of this tragic termination of a career which was so full of promise at its commencement, and which was marked in its earlier stages by great achievements. Alone in the utter solitude of his imperial state, surrounded by officials who were too often interested in deceiving him, disheartened by the apparent failure of his benevolent intentions, melancholy by natural temperament, and haunted for years by the ever-present expectation of sudden and violent death, the life of the Czar has been a sad example of the gilded sorrow which may oppress the wearer of a crown. To those who were admitted to his intimacy he was a kind-hearted and courteous gentlemen, desiring the welfare of his people, and labouring for it to the extent of his powers and his opportunities. In England especially, where it has long been felt that the antagonism of his Government to English policy was to a great extent opposed to his personal wishes, and where his daughter has found a husband and a home, the grief of those who mourn him will meet with sincere and universal sympathy.

Everywhere throughout Europe, says the *St. James's Gazette*, there is much anxious and disturbed speculation as to what may be the political consequences of the accession of Alexander III. to the Russian throne. Nothing can be more natural than this anxiety for the prospect is dark and confused on all hands. To begin with, the Russia which alone we know and have to deal with in politics is a blank. Even while the Second Alexander was yet alive it was extremely difficult for foreign Ministers to ascertain what the Russian Government actually was, or where to find its embodiment. With the Czar at Livadia, Prince Gortschakoff at some German watering place, and M. Jomini or M. Giers at St. Petersburg (as often happened), our own ministers, for instance, hardly know how to address themselves directly and at once to the seat of government. The safest presumption of course, was that all government and all authority were vested in the Czar. The Czar was Russia; the Czar is murdered, and there is no Russia so far as foreign Governments are concerned. To-day there is another Czar, and for aught we know quite another Russia comes into existence within four-and-twenty hours. Hence the doubts and anxieties which at a by-no-means lucky moment agitate every Court in Europe. These anxieties extend in some Courts to domestic as well as to foreign affairs. For it has long been understood that the new Czar is bent upon trying a scheme of constitutional government in Russia. But many observant and well-informed men dread the experiment as one that in the present condition of the Empire, and amidst the distresses, agitations, and brute ignorance of the people, may let in "the deluge;" and that might be a matter of grave concern for Germany, for instance—more desperate Socialism rankling in the minds of the German people than is commonly suspected. On this account alone there is much anxiety abroad; but more proceeds from doubt as to the changes that may follow the death of Alexander II. in the relations of the various European Powers and the course of international affairs.

The death of the Czar, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks, cannot fail to affect very seriously the European situation. The new Czar was undoubtedly at one time bitterly anti-German. Even if he has abandoned his antipathy to the Germans, the close personalities which bound his father to the Emperor William are at an end. The approaching retirement of Prince Gortchakoff will render it still more difficult to forecast the future foreign policy of Russia, but it is probable that for some time no material change will be perceptible. Much more serious and immediate will be the result which the success of the assassins is likely to have on the party of anarchy throughout Europe. There is not a member of the revolutionary organisations which honeycomb the Continent with their secret committees who will not feel stronger to-day than he was last week, more formidable and more feared. And in like manner there is not a ruler in Europe who will not feel that his security has been impaired, and that the bomb which killed the Czar has destroyed some of the confidence with which he relied upon the precautions of the police. If an Emperor in broad daylight, surrounded by his trusty guards driving under the walls of his own stables, may be murdered by a couple of assassins, who is there that can feel himself safe? The difficulty of governing will be intensified, and the temptation to resort to violent repression will by no means be confined to Russia. There is no temptation to which Governments more readily yield, and not even the example of the Czar will convince Monarchs of its futility. Of these and other considerations there will be much to say hereafter. To-day it suffices to point out that one of the greatest historic figures of our time has been laid low, that the vest of the Czar has fallen a victim to the deliberately formed attack of the assassin, and that such an event cannot fail to modify profoundly both the development of Russia and the prospects of European peace.

The *Standard* remarks that the crime, like all assassination, will work more evil than good. It will check the cause of events for Russian liberty. The catastrophe, in a word, is worse than a crime. It is a blunder. The Emperor, whose days have been thus wickedly cut short while his life had hardly passed its prime, was a ruler of generous sympathies and large views. The emancipation of the serfs was in itself a sufficient proof of the honesty of his purpose to serve his people well, and of the absolute fearlessness of his nature.

The *Morning Post* describes the Emperor, who has thus been foully murdered, as the most liberal and enlightened of those who have filled the throne of Russia. Of all the Sovereigns of Europe, none has had such frequent attempts made upon his life, and it is strictly true to say that his existence was passed in constant dread of assasination. This fear clouded his whole life, and the mental agonies inflicted on by his persecutors were even more intense than the bodily suffering which for a few hours had to bear during the interval which elapsed between the time when he was struck and when he expired.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that the lesson to be learned from this mournful event is that so long as Nihilist or Socialist conspiracy works in the dark, practically unchecked by all the efforts of an autocratic power, the social and political institutions of Russia exist on sufference, and society there lives on the edge of a volcano, which may at any time burst forth with such terrible effect as we now witness. All the instincts of human nature revolt at a dastardly crime, and Great Britain sympathises with the Russian people in its profound grief and consternation at the news which tells how Alexander II., was slain by an assassin.

The *Daily News* finds it impossible to regard even the violent close of such a life as he may not have lately led in the light of an unmixed misfortune. The knowledge that he is in the constant mark of assassins and the constant object of conspirators' plots; must rob any man's existence of almost everything that makes it worth keeping. Neither abdication nor insanity would in such circumstances have excited much surprise. Whatever be the moral to be drawn, whether it be the impossibility of maintaining despotism in the circumstances of the modern world, or the pervading power of revolutionary combinations, or the rottenness of Russian society, or all three of these things, the fact is certain. For years the Czar has been the aim of determined, combined, and ubiquitous assassins. For years he has continued to live through a series of failures and escapes. Now the only surmountable barrier separates him from the rage of the Nihilist and the dagger of the conspirator.

The *République Francaise* "hopes that the sentiment of horror which the crime cannot fail to in spire in the civilized world will not prove a lasting obstacle to the development of progress in a young and promising nation. History will render justice and homage to the character and personal qualities of the Prince who employed his power and attached his name to the emancipation of the serfs. It will render homage to him who has personally always exerted himself to attenuate the ills consequent on the vices of a pre-existing organisation, and who has strengthened the influence of Russia abroad though he ascended the throne on the morrow of serious reverses."

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the whole civilized world has been moved to the deepest and most heartfelt sympathy by the news of the sad end of the Czar of Russia, Germany's best friend, and now the immortalised bearer of a crown of thorns. Never before had a monarch of such overwhelming benevolence and philanthropy ascended the Russian throne. Never has the desire to establish happiness and peace for his people, together with the most noble self-sacrifice and charity, been so embodied in any Russian autocrat as in Alexander II. No despot has ever been the object of such suppressed and wicked hatred, of such unextinguishable and devilish bloodthirstiness, as this martyr to his high position.

The Vienna *Abendpost* (the evening edition of the *Official Gazette*) says:—"A generous, high-minded, and humane Monarch has been torn from a loving people. The act alone whereby he gave to 25,000,000 of his subjects the consciousness of their dignity as men would suffice to place the late Emperor Alexander in the rank of the noblest benefactors of mankind. The people of Austria-Hungary look with feelings of the deepest sympathy towards the capital of the neighbouring friendly empire. May Alexander III. carry out what his father has prepared!"

The Roman press, with the exception of the Republican and the *Capitale* and the *Legadella Democrazia*, unanimously condemns the assassination of the Czar. The *Italie*, forecasting the probable consequences of the event, expresses its belief that liberal reforms will be rather retarded than hastened by it in Russia. The *Diritto* attributes the fatal hatred of which the Czar has been the victim to his misdirected though well meant social reforms, which impoverished and embittered alike the landowners and the serfs,

The general opinion at Constantinople is that the Czar's death may facilitate the solution of the Greek Question, by causing the Powers to desire to get the matter out of hand more speedily. The *Hikikate* in speaking of the death of the Emperor, severely criticises the Russian people for not having contributed towards putting an end to Nihilism. It further states that, bearing in mind what sympathy there is between the new Emperor and Germany, grave events and great change in the policy of the European Powers may be expected. The other Turkish papers are silent on the question.

The American papers unanimously express horror and indignation. The *New York Tribune* says the Czar accomplished enough to entitle him to the respect and compassion of the world. The *New York Times* thinks Nihilism has murdered itself as the Czar, and that all hope of liberalising reforms in the empire is quenched for the present. The *New York Herald* says that attempts to change the destinies of a people by the violation of the fundamental law of social existence are extremes of madness.

THE AFGHAN WAR VOTE.

THE fatality which hang over all Indian legislation pursued the debate on the vote in aid of India for the Afghan war. Not only was there a miserably small attendance of members throughout the day, but those who were present were seized and held tight in the grasp of utter and desperate weariness of mind and body.

What statements lose in vividness and eloquence from the want of the stimulating presence of admiring supporters they gain perhaps in clearness and reasonableness; and the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington were models of terse, lucid, and convincing statement. The Premier cleared the way for temperate discussion by asking in his most insinuating tones that the question of Kandahar and the policy of the Afghan war should be entirely dismissed from the discussion, and the other question of principle—whether assistance should be given to the finances of India at all—was held to offer no battle-ground for party, as the late Government had themselves conceded the principle by the loan of £2,000,000 to India. Then came a description of the amount and form of the aid to be given. The amount will be £5,000,000, and the mode of bestowal will be twofold: first, the loan of £2,000,000 from the late Government will be transformed into a grant; and, secondly, there will be an annual grant of £500,000 for six financial years—that is to say, until £3,000,000 are made up. The reason for a Supplementary Estimate was that the Government had come to the conclusion that the financial year of 1880-81 should bear its share of the burden. Then, coming to the political reason of the transaction, Mr. Gladstone declared that, though the grant would be of substantial benefit to the Indian Exchequer, it could not be defended on the ground of the financial necessity of India alone. But the question whether the object of the war was Indian or Imperial which divided opinion in England would assuredly still more divide it in India; and, viewing the money as an investment, what better investment for a Government, asked the Prime Minister, amid the emphatic approval of the Radicals than "an investment in the good will, loyalty, and affection of those whom it governs?"

So far for the position of the Government. The action of the Conservative leaders was skilful and apt to the occasion. They dropped all debate on the main question and accepted the unwillingness of the Government to take up their old quarrels, with a well-affected air of belief that the Government were too much ashamed of themselves to have their election politics too closely scrutinized. But, said Mr. Stanhope, who opened fire from the Conservative side, does not the Government acknowledge that the finances of India are in a prosperous condition? The cost of the Afghan war had, of course, been enormous; but then India had showed herself capable of paying it. Finally, the gift of money to India was a revolutionary change of policy. Sir George Campbell bleow a loud, fresh, and healthy counterblast to these soft insinuations of Conservative officialism, and made the modest proposal that the entire cost of the Afghan war should be borne by the Conservatives of England. It was the Jingoes of England who had caused and supported the war; it was the Jingoes, and especially those whose Jingo treason reached the height of reading the *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Denzil Onslow, who followed with a defence of the newspaper readers thus denounced, provoke indignant and sceptical interruption by a declaration to the effect that every man, woman, and child in India was dying to pay a share towards the expenses of the Afghan war. The debate dribbled on for some time in a very despondent and dead-and-alive way, but was restored to some degree of animation by a speech from Lord Hartington, in which, though he did occasionally sigh wearily, he gave an excellent review of the whole controversy. It was admitted that much of the cost of the Afghan war had been defrayed without a great disturbance of the Indian Exchequer; but, asked Lord Hartington, with great pertinence, had not the payment of the bill subverted the funds provided against famine?—a home-thrust which was applauded by Mr. Gladstone tranquilly and by the general body of the Ministerialists with something of vengeful bitterness. Then several precedents were brought forward to show that there was no justification for the remark of Mr. Stanhope that the proposal of the Government was "revolutioary," and effective use was made of some quotations from Sir Stafford Northcote to show that the Conservative leader had several times spoken of the future apportionment of the cost between India and England as an open question. Finally, it was pointed out that the Imperial character of the Afghan war was not only the defence but the boast of the late Administration. Sir Stafford Northcote fell naturally into the quite humour of the House, and—the speech of the Conservative leader is as a soft brook that runs smoothly and bubbles gently over even menacing obstructions—managed to touch gently all the many rude and damaging attacks on his discredited policy. Then the vote was agreed to, without even an approach to a challenge to a division.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

AN interview took place on March 14 between Sir Evelyn Wood and Mr. Joubert. Sir Evelyn Wood was accompanied by Col. Buller and Majors Clarke, Fraser, Cropper, and Hamilton. The Boers were represented by General Joubert, Commandant Foucher, Commandant D. C. Uys, M. C. J. Joubert, members of executive; M. J. Cohtzee, and Mr. Watkins, interpreter. The conference lasted an hour, and the following is said to be the text of the arrangement made:—

It is hereby agreed between Major-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, K. C. B., commanding Her Majesty's forces, on the one hand, and P. J. Joubert, commanding the Boer forces, on the other hand, that, in order to give time for the arrival of M. Kruger, delayed by bad weather, and for the reception of a telegram expected from England, the armistice now existing between the aforesaid shall be extended to midnight of the 18th inst.—that is to say, for four days longer. Conditions:—1. The conditions of the existing armistice to remain unaltered, except that, in concession of this prolongation for four days, General Wood has the option of sending four days' more provisions to those garrisons which have already received eight days', and twelve days' provisions to those garrisons which have not yet received any provisions. 2. As provided in the former agreement, hostilities will only be suspended at the several garrisons four or twelve days from and after the arrival of the provisions at the garrisons; also an officer may accompany each provision column but he and the conductor and driver are to be strictly neutral. 3. This armistice is not to prevent General Wood from sending his post as usual.—Agreed to at the tent under Laing's Nek, this 14th day of March, 1881. (Signed) Evelyn Wood, P. J. Joubert.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* had an interview with Mr. Joubert on March 9, and sends the following outline of the opinions of the Boer leader:—

Mr. Joubert blamed Sir T. Shepstone for having consistently misrepresented and falsified the condition of things in the Transvaal before the annexation, and said that the Colonial Government turned a deaf ear to all proofs of the true state of things. Since the annexation the Boers have never been recognised in their own country, they had been trodden down beneath a military despotism. Sir Garnet Wolseley he blamed for disregarding public feeling, and sending false statements of the same home in spite of the protest of Mr. Joubert, who asked for public meetings in order to be allowed to get at the feeling of the Boers respecting annexation. He was told that no seditious meetings would be allowed. Mr. Joubert was sure that had his advice been followed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, public meetings held, and resolutions passed, the English Government would not have presisted in the annexation. Since the annexation took place the Boers had made every effort to get a hearing of the true state of matters. They sent deputations to England, but were throughout discredited. No proofs would induce the English Government to give credence to any but the false statements of the governing officers. After great patience and constitutional agitation, the Boers took up arms and proclaimed their independence, feeling then confident that when the British saw how universally this was desired, they would permit it without bloodshed. A body of Boers were sent to Potchefstroom to print a proclamation, and were instructed to be quite peaceful, but to get the proclamation printed and return to Mr. Joubert. At Potchefstroom these men were fired on by the English troops, by order of Sir William Lanyon, although letters had been sent to every town, and to Sir William Lanyon, announcing their pacific intentions. The firing on the Boers at Potchefstroom Mr. Joubert considered a declaration of war. Messages to that effect were sent to all the troops on the roads and to all the towns by post-cart, and a party was also sent to meet Colonel Anstruther and the 94th, instructed carefully to be peaceful and deliver his letter, explaining to the troops that war had been proclaimed, in case they had not heard it already, and that they must return. Mr. Joubert said he could not allow the troops to concentrate in every town against him. He declared that his instructions were carried out. The troops, when met, were handed papers explaining that they were requested to return with their arms and colours, and not persist in their journey. The officer refusing, was given ten minutes to consider. Then, after his refusal, ten more minutes to prepare. Then, on the flag of truce being lowered, firing commenced. Mr. Joubert declared that if Bronker's Spruit was a massacre, or an unfair fight, then he alone was responsible. The Lambert and Elliott affair he declared a murder, and said he was most anxious to bring the delinquents to justice. Mr. Joubert declared that the universal feeling in the Transvaal at present was the desire to be free. He agreed to the English flag being hoisted if required once yearly and to an English residential political officer being placed with the Transvaal Government—the English officer to legislate on all native questions; all land and frontier questions to be referred to the English Colonial Government. The independent Transvaal people as such would assist the general welfare of the whole of South Africa, and would be ready to meet the English Government in every proposition, except that of being annexed. Should any scheme for a confederation be proposed, the Transvaal Republic would be quite ready to join it, if it were the general desire and agreement of all the other South African colonies. Throughout Mr. Joubert declare that the Boer people had always desired an English protectorate and no other. Annexation was not, and is not understood by the universal opinion of the Dutch in the Transvaal except as a breach of all the conventions and a breach of faith on the part of the English Government. All the statements made by the English representative officers of the annexation being desired by any section of the community he declared to be false. Those Boers who signed the documents for Sir T. Shepstone in connection with the annexation question did so from a false translation of what they were signing. Much as all this bloodshed was regretted by the Boer people, they were as ready as he was to come to any arrangement which did not conclude annexation. The military despotism under which they had been held for the last two years had determined them to fight to the last rather than submit to being annexed. Mr. Joubert reiterated earnestly that every fight they win makes them all sadder, not exultant. He was ready, he said, to make every possible concession for the sake of peace, but he would lay down his life for the independence and freedom of his country, and would consider no terms of peace which included the annexation of the Transvaal. Mr. Joubert thinks that in the peace negotiations a settlement might be arrived at by the annexation of the portion of the Transvaal on this side the Vaal river, giving the Boers the Republic on the other side the Vaal the British Government to be recouped for the war expenses by this additional territory.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S SEAT IN THE HOUSE.

AFTER the delivery of the judgment of Mr. Justice Mathew, which we quoted last week, Mr. Gorst gave notice in the House of Commons that he would on Monday move for a new writ for Northampton. In the House on Monday Mr. Bradlaugh rose to present a petition. Thereupon Mr. Gorst rose to order, and contended that in view of the judgment delivered Mr. Bradlaugh could not be regarded as a member of the House, the effect of the decision being to render his seat vacant in the same manner as if he were dead. The Attorney-General, however, pointed out that notice of an appeal having been given and the judge having stayed execution in consequence, the parliamentary status of Mr. Bradlaugh ought to remain unchallenged and unaffected until the Court of Appeal had given a final judgment. After some further discussion, the Speaker decided the point of order raised—which he described as being a very difficult one—by saying that the question whether the seat for Northampton was vacant or not was one for the determination not of the Chair, but of the House; but he added that until the House should otherwise order he should look upon Mr. Bradlaugh as still in possession of his seat. Subsequently Mr. Gorst announced that he would postpone the motion of which he had given notice for the issue of a new writ.

Mr. Bradlaugh addressed a crowded meeting in the town hall, Northampton, on Saturday. He expressed the opinion that he must eventually gain the action brought against him by Mr. H. L. Clarke. He had, he said, in the course pursued by him, considered he owed one duty to his country and another to his constituency. In performing the first he had sat and voted on every possible occasion save one, and in performing the second, he had placed his resignation in Mr. Gladstone's hands, so that the Tories might not make a handle of his case to obstruct the business of the Legislature, A vote of unabated confidence and a pledge to return him if he resigned wa passed. Mr. Bradlaugh in voting on March 14, with the majority on Mr. Gladstone's resolution brings the total conditional liability of the hon. member up to the sum of £135,500.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN ON THE RESULTS OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE next best thing to the adoption of a more generous public works policy that could be done for India, would be the abandonment by England of her exclusive and selfish policy of refusing to join in any attempts to restore the international value of silver as a medium of exchange. How cruelly India suffers through the depreciation of silver will be apparent when you consider that on the public remittances alone to the Home Government the loss to Indian taxpayers amounts to about £3,000,000 a year, and that the effect of a rise in value of the rupee to 1s. 10d. would be a saving sufficient to cover the occupation of Kandahar. But the depreciation of the rupee is also severely felt by private remitters, by the holders of Indian securities of all kinds, and by owners of property in India; and, while a low rate of exchange unquestionably exercises a stimulating influence on the Indian export trade, it has, on the other hand, the compensating disadvantage of lessening the purchasing power of India as a consumer of English goods. The monied interest of England seems to me very short-sighted in refusing to listen to the complaints of India on this score, and in complacently declaring that a gold currency is quite good enough for England, and that other nations must look after themselves. An able writer has recently argued, with much force, that the steady decline in prices which is still going on in England, and which especially affects landowners, is the result of the growing scarcity of gold, now that that metal has become the only measure of international value, and the time may come when this fall in the value of all kinds of property will seriously affect the purchasing power of England herself, and deprive her of that control of the money market of which she is now so proud. Perhaps while she still can command as much gold as she wants, it might be prudent for her to give a thought to the interests not only of foreign countries, but of her own great eastern dependency, and to send a representative to the Conference which is to meet at Paris next month to consider the best means of readjusting the value of silver as compared with gold.

Time fails me to speak of the reductions that are possible in Indian expenditure, but I believe Mr. Caird is right in saying that the higher ranks of the Civil Service in India are too well paid, when it is taken into consideration how few of the old penalties of exile a residence in India now involves. It is in the home charges, however, that the amplest scope for economy will be found. The increase in garrison, and furlough, and absentee allowances of late years is quite startling; and in the military department, in particular, the chief effect of reforms in the organisation of the army seems to be a steady increase in the amount of the non-effective charges in England. Last year, the amount expended in England for the retired pay of officers of the Indian service, including colonels' allowances, was £1,205,874. In fact, Pall-mall and St. James's-street swarm with retired Indian officers, while the supply of officers on duty with native regiments in India is kept as short as to reduce many of them to a state of inefficiency. Then the cost of the India Office at Westminster has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. It now amounts to the sum of £215,804, against £173,000 in 1865. As the real business of the Government is done in India, and only the work of supervision in England, the India Office ought to be by far the most cheaply worked of our departments of State, but it actually costs as much as the War Office. Its distinctive feature is, that it provides for a Council of Anglo-Indian experts, at an annual cost of £20,000, without counting the salaries of its staff of secretaries and clerks, to advise the Secretary of State chiefly on matters of finance. The late Mr. J. S. Mill applauded the constitution of this Council as the most successful of modern application of the science of representative government; but experience has shown that it is of very little use, except to provide additional pensions for eminent Anglo-Indians. The House of Commons has practically taken the control of the Indian finances into its own hands; and, after the confession made by the India Office, last year, that it had not the means of detecting or remedying the blunder made in India about the Afghan war estimates, one may well ask what the financial supervision of the Council of India is worth. Surely, it would be better for the country if the Secretary of State could no longer reward a partisan, or silence an adversary, by giving him a place in the Council of India, and if eminent Anglo-Indians on retirement from service in the East, entered public life in this country, and gave the nation the benefit, in the House of Commons, of the matured advice and criticisms which they now whisper vainly in the obscure recesses of the India Office.

One administrative reform which would certainly have the effect of changing the character of our rule in India I have not yet referred to—I mean the proposal for the more extensive employment of natives in the higher ranks of the administration. The Government of India, in its comments on Mr. Caird's report, declares itself in favour of a change in this direction, and says:

"We have before us, and have referred to the local governments for consideration, a scheme of recruitment whereby the total strength of Europeans in higher offices might ultimately be reduced to 571 for the whole Bengal Presidency."

I confess that I should look upon the accomplishment of this scheme with great uneasiness, and indeed, with alarm. To maintain the existing bureaucratic system of government in India, merely substituting native for European agency, would, in my judgment, be a fatal mistake. There would be no economy in such a change, because, unless you paid the natives as liberally as the Europeans, they would be dissatisfied, and the administration would consequently become inefficient and corrupt. Again, European civilians in India have even now too large a body of native subordinates interposed between them and the population. This is one great cause of the want of knowledge of and sympathy with popular feeling, which is often made a matter of reproach against them. Reduce their numbers still further, in order to increase those of native officials, and the English portion of the administration will be left completely in the air. All the machinery of government will be managed by natives, and in troublous times the English raj might be overthrown by official conspirators before the mass of the people knew what was intended. Of course, this may be the consummation desired by those persons who contend that we ought always to be preparing to leave India and to give back the country to the natives. But, though I have known many Englishmen who would talk about educating the natives of India for Independence, I have never met one who would fix any date at which this transfer should be accomplished, or who was not ready to vote for spending the last drop of English blood and the last shilling of English money to prevent such a catastrophe from happening in his day. This talk about India's future independence is therefore only the counterfeit coin of a false sensibility. I confess that I do not believe India can ever attain independence. Her people dread leaving their own country and crossing the ocean, and her coasts and foreign trade have, therefore, always been, and must continue to be, at the mercy of whichever power has the command of the seas; and the national character is so unwarlike that, even if Hindus and Mussulmans forbore fighting with one another, they could not hope without European protection to resist the inroads of stronger races from the north. England may then, with a good conscience, continue to hold India, if she takes care to act fairly and justly towards the people of that country, and tries to level them up to the enjoyment of constitutional liberties by proceeding cautiously in the path of decentralisation, and steadily enlarging the limits of municipal, and ultimately provincial, self-government, while at the same time maintaining the distinctively English character of the administration, and cherishing to the utmost, instead of endeavouring to efface the English element of the population. By such a policy we should, I am persuaded, do more good to a country, in whose future I take the deepest interest, than by making it over to the tyranny of a native bureaucracy; and, by persevering with it we might hand down to our successors our imperial inheritance undiminished in strength and lustre, hoping that from them in turn it would descend to following generations with "better title, better opinion, better confirmation." It should indeed be the most ardent aspiration of every true Englishman that, for the sake of both countries, the connection between England and India may never be dissolved; that it may never be said of our native land, in the mournful language of Wordsworth's epitaph on Venice—

"*Once* did she hold the gorgeous East in fee,
And *was* the safeguard of the West;"

but that, for ages to come, England may still retain these proud titles to the admiration and the gratitude of the civilised world.

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA, EXCLUSIVE OF GOVERNMENT STORES AND TREASURE, ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT

	Year ending March 31, 1879.	Year ending March, 31, 1880.
	£	£
Imports:—		
Merchandise	36,566,194	39,742,166
Treasure	7,056,749	11,655,395
Total	43,622,943	51,397,561
Exports:—		
Merchandise	60,893,611	67,173,158
Treasure	5,895,545	1,928,828
Total	64,789,156	69,101,986
Total Imports and Exports, Private Trade	108,412,099	120,499,547

Eight Months, April to November, 1880.

Imports:—	
Merchandise	£32,069,340
Treasure	6,462,616
Total	£38,531,956
Exports:—	
Merchandise	£44,306,012
Treasure	1,036,127
Total	£45,342,139
Total Imports and Exports for eight months of 1880-81	£83,874,095

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF BILLS DRAWN ON INDIA DURING THE FOLLOWING PERIODS, AND THE SUMS RECEIVED IN RESPECT THEREOF:—

Period.	Bills Drawn.	Sum Received.
	Rupees.	£
1878-79.	160,123,612	13,948,565
1879-80.	183,590,993	15,261,810
1880.		£ s. d.
April	21,500,000	1,786,783 1 10
May	14,000,000	1,167,621 2 0
June	16,500,000	1,387,041 2 11
July	12,000,000	1,009,572 18 7
August	12,000,000	1,011,406 5 3
September	15,000,000	1,254,122 19 3
October	12,000,000	1,000,270 16 10
November	12 000,000	990,078 3 1
	115,000,000	9,607,596 9 9

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.
To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.
Renowned Phisicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico In preference as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well accepted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
INDIAN CIGARETTES,
Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Rheumatism rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable product to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorder proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO., CALCUTTA
BATHGATE & Co.
BONNERJEE & Co.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON
BARRIE & Co.
TREACHER & Co.
MADON & Co.
RIGGS & Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,010—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion ..... Rs.	5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Hmiltpatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 5th April, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 8th April, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 7th April, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 27th April, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th April, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

(Including Wines. Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

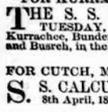
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.



THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
URANO	N. Ucropina	1830	400	5th April 1881.
DAPHNE	G. Lomcich	1977	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
TO BRINDISI	320	200	140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	320	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows :—

s. s. MEMFI ..... on or about 25th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE..G. Mahorcich. „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4th, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3800	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3028	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2725	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
— ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING at GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2909	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2n Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE fine new Steamer BESSIE MORRIS will SAIL on the 6th instant as above, and has first class accommodation for a few passengers on favourable terms.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons. H. P.	1881.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	9th Apl.
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700 400	23rd „
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100 300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400 300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100 300	4th June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700 400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per pot, cash...Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ..... Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles ..... „	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

UNDER special arrangements with the BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY of Gt. Russell Street, London, Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat, TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, beg to announce that their RETAIL PRICE for 6s. 6d. Bottles has been REDUCED to

Rs. 3-8 per Bottle Cash,

and as large stocks are now held in Bombay they are prepared to supply the Trade and large buyers throughout India on the best wholesale terms.

TREACHER and CONPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

LIME-JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime-Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

	Cash prices.
Lime-Fruit Juice, pints ..... Rs.	1 0
Do. do. quarts ..... „	1 12
Limetta or Lime-Juice Cordial, pints „	0 12
Do. do. quarts „	1 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and in many instances at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms.

Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
General Agents,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees ..... Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

LAST PERFORMANCE BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 5th APRIL, 1881.
EARLY PERFORMANCE
FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN,
Doors open at 5-30.
Performance begins at 6 p.m.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE,
CINDERELLA,
WITH THE SHADOW
PANTOMIME.

WEDNESDAY,
LAST SUBSCRIBERS NIGHT
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

FRIDAY, 8th APRIL,
THE LAST PERFORMANCE
OF
THE SEASON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight ..... Rs.	32
Do. do. four ..... „	16
Orchestra Stalls ..... „	4
Pit Stalls ..... „	2
Back Seats ..... Annas	8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

KUS-KUS TATTIES made to order, of any size, from the freshest root. Wm. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN ORGANETTES, just received, for SALE. Price Rs. 55. Wm. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PRESS.—WANTED, for a Mofussil Newspaper, a smart and intelligent READER. Salary, Rs. 100, rising to Rs. 150. None but steady and experienced men need apply. Address by letter only, "Reader," care of Messrs. Wm. WATSON and Co., Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, the BUNGALOW in Byculla near the Tramway line for Rs. 7,000. Apply to
B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. HUTTON arrived from Calcutta, are hereby informed that, owing to the charterer having failed to implement the Charter Party, the steamer is in terms thereof withdrawn from his employment under the lien for unpaid freight in the Charter Party. The cargo is being landed in the Prince's Dock in charge of owners' agents, and consignees are requested to PAY FREIGHT and OBTAIN DELIVERY ORDER from the undersigned without delay.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

A BALL will be held in the LARGE HALL, Locomotive Works, Byculla, On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 9 p.m.

TICKETS, Rs. 2. To admit one gentleman and two ladies. The 4th King's Own Band will attend.

The room will be illuminated by Electric Lights.

Special Tram-cars will leave Byculla for the Fort early the following morning.

H. DUNK, Sergt.,
Honorary Secretary.

STAFF CORPS PENSION FUND.

THE undersigned BEG to notify that they have been APPOINTED by the Committee of the above-named Fund, Secretaries and Treasurers. All communications, subscriptions, &c., should be accordingly made to them. Wm. WATSON & Co.
1st February, 1881. Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

SACCONE'S SHERRY.

Rs. 21 per doz. quarts.

SHIPMENTS direct from Gibraltar every fortnight. This fine wine can be sampled at our office, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay. Wm. WATSON and Co.

NOTICE.

OFFERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on (or before) the 15th instant up to 12 noon, for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of an UPPER-STORIED BUILDING situated at the junction of Syed Abdool Rahman Street and Pareli Road, being No. 23, and recently purchased by the Municipal Corporation. Full particulars will be learnt on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 4th April, 1881.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS,
CURED ON THE
FIRTH OF CLYDE.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT has just been received, in excellent condition.

KEGS containing 5 to 6 doz. Fish ...Cash Rs. 6 0

TREACHER & COMPNY, Ld.

LADIES'
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

HEM-STITCHED, in Boxes containing one doz.

Credit.—Rs. 6-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15-0.

Cash.—Rs. 5-14, Rs. 7-12, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 11-4, Rs. 13-8.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Credit.—Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 11-8 per doz.

Cash.—Rs. 7-12, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-6 per doz.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY & SON'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

WHITE.	Per 1 doz. Qrts.	Per 2 doz. Pints.
Neszmelyer, 1868 ..... at Rs.	16 at Rs.	17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868. „	19	21
Schomlauer Auslese, 1868 „	21	
RED.		
Szegzarder, 1862 ..... „	12	
Ofner Adlersberger, 1862 „	15	
Karlowitzer, 1868 ..... „	16	„ 17
Erlauer, 1868 ..... „	16	„ 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868 „	19	„ 21

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Bombay, April, 1881.

FURTHER ARRIVALS OF BRANDIES
FROM
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S COGNAC AGENCY.

THE CELEBRATED HEART-LABELLED BRANDY.

Per dozen ... ... Cash ...Rs. 32

OLD PALE COGNAC.

Per dozen ... ... Cash ...Rs. 29

PALE COGNAC.

Per dozen ... ... Cash ...Rs. 25

These fine old Spirits, celebrated for their purity, softness, and delicacy have been known throughout India for upwards of Fifty Years as the best value imported.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

M. N. & CO. WILL OFFER
FROM MONDAY, THE 4TH APRIL,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HOSIERY,
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN
PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING.
GREAT REDUCTION ON ORIGINAL PRICES.

RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY
MONOPOLE.
OF ALL
WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS,

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock :—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.
CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE,
WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE.

WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, Complete. Net Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto, ditto. Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSF & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation. Each Rs. 16.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the top of Ice Machine. Each Rs. 20.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODE) AMONIACAL ICE MACHINES
FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.
THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c., Rs.	175 0
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation	250 0

N.B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern. Galvanised Iron Bucket for waste, with Tap ..... Rs.	140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR. Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining	190 0
RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling ..... Rs.	20 to 25 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE ☜
MR. GEO. NORVILLE
has the honour to announce that his
FAREWELL BENEFIT
will take place on
SATURDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1881,
when will be presented Planquette's Comic Opera
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
On this occasion the members of
THE GAIETY COMPANY
have kindly
VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES.
Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s

IN THE PRESS.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"
AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BY THE LATE
GEORGE ABERIGH-MACKAY,
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME
OF
OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

About 350 pages; Demy 8vo.

Price Rs. 2-8.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 18th April, on account of the EASTER holidays :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 28th March, 1881.

FASHIONABLE
LADIES' HOSIERY.

BLACK LISLE THREAD, improved new fast dye; very good quality ..... Rs. 3 0 to 3 8 per pair.

BLACK LISLE THREAD, improved new fast dye, with hand embroidered coloured Silk clocks; the very best quality ..... Rs. 4 8 per pair.

BLACK LISLE THREAD, improved new fast dye, with the new floral embroidery on the instep. These Stockings are the latest Novelty for *evening wear*, &c. ..... Rs. 6 8 per pair.

NAVY BLUE LISLE THREAD, fast colour, with self-colour embroidered clocks; very good quality ..... Rs. 3 8 per pair.

NAVY BLUE LISLE THREAD, fast colour, with hand embroidered coloured clocks; the very best quality ..... Rs. 4 8 per pair.

FANCY LISLE THREAD, in colours, Azure, Pale Pink, or Cardinal; very best quality ..... Rs. 4 8 per pair.

LONG SPUN SILK, very rich quality, in colours: Black, Navy, Azure, Pale Pink, or Cardinal ..... Rs. 5 8 to 6 0 per pair.

LONG PURE SILK, of the very best superfine quality, in colours; Black, Navy, Azure, Pink, Cardinal, or White, embroidered in self-colour clocks. Small sizes, Rs. 10-8 and 11-0; larger sizes ..... Rs. 11 8 per pair.

REAL BALBRIGGAN, WHITE or BROWN COLOUR, with Silk clocks, good quality and wove throughout ..... Rs. 2 8 per pair.

WARM RIBBED COTTON, very soft, in colours: Black, Navy, Chocolate, and Cardinal. Fast Colours, best fashioned and wove seams. Rs. 3 0 to 3 8 per pair.

In ordering please quote the length of foot.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—This HOTEL is the most COMFORTABLE one I have stayed at in India. F. KIRBY.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta. Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—WANTED, a European or Eurasian ASSISTANT MASTER. Apply o the HEAD-MASTER.

REQUIRED, a Parsee Lady TEACHER to teach English to children in a respectable family in the Fort. Apply to "J.," care of this Paper.

NOTICE!!! H. A. Geyer's Sewing Machine Depôt has been REMOVED to larger premises. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE at Scott and Co.'s, Girgaum, a strong handsome grey ARAB GALLOWAY, broken to saddle, a likely racer, 5 years old.

COMFORTABLE and airy ROOMS, furnished with board in the Fort. Terms reasonable. Two minutes' walk to the Tram. Apply "J. P.," this office.

FOR SALE.—Engines, Pumps, all sorts of Work-shop Tools and Machines in stock at the Machine Depot, 13, Baboola Tank Road.—P. D. Framjee.

IN answer to numerous enquiries, J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel. Fees strictly moderate.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 3; with postage, Rs. 3-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, immediately at Sukkur, a thoroughly qualified DRESS-MAKER. Salary, Rs. 30 with Board and Lodging. Apply to Mrs. THOMAS, 12, Khetwady Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a young thoroughbred Arab PONY, under 13-2, four and a half year old, no vice, sound, goes well in saddle and harness. Apply CRESCENT, care of this paper.

Wanted, English made Victoria Park Phaeton, new or second-hand, but little used, with double seat, must be light and strong. Apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee Nowrojee & Co., Cabinet Makers, Kalbadevie Road.

NOTICE.—Rs. 20 REWARD.—LOST a SILVER CIGARETTE CASE, marked K. STRACEY, Carlton Club. Any one bringing same to Mr. LOPES, Government House, Malabar Point, will receive the above reward.

FOR SALE, owner going on leave, four handsome PONIES, go well in a team or pairs, or under saddle, with new Tonga, and pair and team har

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

REUTER'S subscription telegram of Saturday evening give no commercial intelligence of any kind which we have not already noticed, and up to the close of business nothing of this morning's home news has yet come to hand.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	8,66,022
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	42,261
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	3,16,906
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	6,09,030
Loans	Inc.	,,	4,34,117
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	23,523
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	7,56,302
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	8,12,473

These movements are not of sufficient extent to exercise any effect on the general market, although the fact of demand for Money being so circumscribed at what ought to be about the busiest time of the year is a feature of considerable moment. If we do not see an increase request for accommodation in the course of the next fortnight, it is pretty evident we shall not see it this season, and, strange as it may seem, it is not at all unlikely that 4 per cent. may be the top rate of discount for the year.

EXCHANGE to-day has shown a somewhat firmer feeling. We opened with an advance of 1-32d. all round, and during the day a further rise of 1-32d. has been established in Bank Bills. There appears to be nothing on the surface of things to account for the alteration, and it can only be put down, therefore, to a slight reaction after the previous decline. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	.....	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	..	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	..	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	,,	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,,	,,	1½c.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts a trifle easier at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, but in 60 days' sight bills business has actually been done at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, for no very apparent reason, has been steadier again to-day, especially for Fours, which have advanced to Rs. 102⅜ to 7-16, but Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 110½.

SHARES, as a general rule, are firm, and in some instances higher in value. Banks are unchanged. In Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 2½ in Colaba. In Press Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 50 in Fort and Rs. 15 in Sassoon. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are all fairly steady, although in occasional instances Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 lower. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 2,260. Ice Co. are Re. 1 higher. Gold Mining Co.'s shares are purely nominal in value, with no buyers at par.

COTTON has again ruled remarkably quiet. The improvement shown by Saturday's home advices, slight as it was, made sellers very indifferent about doing business unless at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and buyers, as a general rule, being indisposed to go on at the rate, very little has been done. Between European houses transactions are scarcely worth noticing, and on the Green the ready and forward transactions do not make a total of 1,500 bales. Closing prices we call :—

Good Omra, April delivery	.....	Rs.	198 per candy.
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,,	183 ,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,,	173 ,,
Good Broach, Ready	.....	,,	222 ,,
do. Dhollera, April delivery	....	,,	198 ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	,,	189 ,,
G. F. do.	,,	,,	180 ,,

LINSEED is firm at Rs. 66 per cwt. for ready.

WHEAT continues to show an upward tendency at previous values.

FREIGHTS exhibit no distinct change. For Liverpool 31s. 3d. to 32s. 6d. remains the quotation by steam, 32s. 6d. to 35s. by sail. For Mediterranean and Continental ports there is no change.

PIECE-GOODS are unaltered. The off-take from the bazaar continues on the same limited scale as for some time passed, and values, if anything, tend easier.

COALS are steady but not active. Buyers are slow to increase their offers, but sellers, on the other hand, are, as a rule, quite out of the market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p.ct.	745
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	300

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*25
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd.
New Colaba Co.	1,000	3,000	2,925	30	265
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	202½

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 2nd April as compared with the statement issued on the 26th March :—

	March 26.	April 2.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,41,963	43,78,971
Do. do. at Branches	11,46,437	11,84,176
Other Deposits	2,56,14,125	2,59,31,031
Post Bills	81,245	82,781
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,41,855	2,18,762
	4,45,31,655	4,39,15,661
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	83,29,800	89,38,830
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,89,362	13,20,691
Loans, on Security of do	55,21,188	59,58,305
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,621	1,555
Bills Discounted	1,48,57,290	1,48,63,767
Stamps	3,350	3,214
Dead Stock Rs. 5,48,641		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,15,000	3,33,641	3,33,641
Cash Balances with Correspondents	11,33,132	3,76,830
Cash and Currency Notes	1,29,28,271	1,21,15,798
Cash and Currency Notes	4,45,31,655	4,39,15,661

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British steam Ship Simoora, 1,350 tons, Captain Straker, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, a general cargo.

THE steamer Tagus, 1,250 tons, Captain J. Scott, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Port Said, in ballast.

THE barque Superb, 536 tons, Captain G. Grillett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (1st Feb.) with a cargo of 9,695 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Jacob Perta.

THE steamer Tirnor, 1,440 tons, Captain J. Inch, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Aden (26th March), brought 50 deck passengers only. One passenger died during the voyage from old age.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bancoora, 2,244 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Calcutta via Colombo, brought a general cargo, and Captain Russell, as a passenger.

THE barque Eugene, 739 tons, Captain T. Eggert, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Newcastle, with a cargo of 1,013 tons coals. This vessel is put into Simons Bay dismasted, having encountered a hurricane, repaired damages, and proceeded to Bombay.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Socotra, 1,240 tons, Captain G. A. Mackerness, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Coast and Calcutta, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd. and Mrs. Traxtra and 12 children, Revd. and Mrs. Hafner, Mr. and Mrs. Hirner, Lieut. Campbell, R. E., Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, and child, Mr. Searle, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Walps, Color Serjt. Wheelan, Private Sumner, two women, and six children, of 2-16th Foot, one Serjeant, and three privates, and 130 deck.

PASSENGERS BY THE AUSTRALIAN LLOYD'S S. S. URANO.

The following is a list of the passengers per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. Urano, Captain N. Ucropina, proceeding to-day, at 6 p. m :—For Suez—Mr. Rob. Hickie. For Trieste—Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, C. S., and two children ; Mr. and Mrs. J. Macpherson, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Parker ; Monsieur de Rivoyre, Mr. C. Bocker, Mr. Chas. Drehnam, Mr. C. Thomson, Mr. G. Mistroovchi, Mrs. A. Bernhard, Mr. J. W. Pagbuick, Mr. A. Dormancheck, Rev. Predeck. For Venice—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hirner and three children, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Brashe and three children, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Hafner and two children.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Eugene	Eggert	Newcastle, Sept. 27.
4	Superb	Grillet	Mauritius, Feb. 1.
	Khedive(s)	Tomlin	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Scindia (s)	Stone	Rangoon via Cochin.
	Simoom (s)	Straker	Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Tagus, for London.
Steamer Airy, for United Kingdom or Continent.
Steamer Timor, for Hall.
Steamer Racilla for Duppi.
Steamer Lord Jeffrey, for Barcelona and Marsilles.

CALCUTTA.

March ARRIVALS.
31 Shahjehan (s) ....Hore ..... Akyab, Feb. 20.
DEPARTURES.

March 31.—Steamers Sirdhana and Clan Gordon, Ship Slieve Donard.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jenny Harkness—117 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee ; 459 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Sewjee ; 50 cwts nuxvomica, Premjee Cursondass ; 100 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. Martin Scott—156 bales twist waste, Khulfanbhoy Dannaney ; 50 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, M. Dossabhoy ; 60 bales cotton, Dewjee Dhanjee.

Rydal Hall (s)—430 bales cotton Lyon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Mackinay Simpson and Co ; 160½ cwts wheat, Anundjee Luckmsey and Co ; 805 cwts wheat and 21 bales cotton, Gangjee Nurput ; 165 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co ; 125 bales wool, Mathuradas Vassonjee ; 21 bales wool, E. Pelly and Co ; 30 bales wool, Ghellabhoy Kessowjee ; 19 bales wool, Morarjee Jetha ; 46 bales hemp ropes, 2 bales hemp and 27 bales rags, Soonderdass Kessowjee ; 4,001 cwts linseed, Ritchi, Steuart and Co ; 600 cwts bone meal, A. Mackenzie ; 312½ cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum ; 312½ cwts myrabollams, Shewjee Ramjee ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 202 bales cotton, Peel, Cessels and Co ; 267 bags wheat, Dhurundhur Rayram ; 60 bags wheat, Girdhur Shamjee ; 1,070 bags wheat and 108 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 215 bales wool, Gooculdass Toolseedass ; 200 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Clanstrist (s)—56 bales cotton, Tarachund Callooram.

FOR LONDON.

Argosy (s)—92 cwts horn, Dawoodbhoy Hasson ; 80 cwts dry chillies and 100 cwts dry ginger, Luckmidass Narrondass ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Wingate (s)—252½ cwts chillies, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 16 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hasson ; 14 bales skins, Shurifbhoy Jaffer and Co ; 155 cwts olibanum, Jewraz Merally ; 128 cwts olibanum, Allana Munjee ; 54½ cwts cloves, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co ; 250 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 93 cases olibanum, Vairsey Hajee.

Sumatra (s)—2 cases shawls, W. M. Macaulay and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cosmo (s)—1,999½ cwts groundnuts and 400 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Lord Jeffrey (s)—3,200 bales, cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s)—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s)—50 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kate (s)—4,000½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,700 bales cotton, Ralli, Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co ; 1,334 bags wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,120 bags wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Knight Templar (s)—260 cwts horns, L. Singer and Co ; 1,334 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

W. G. Danis—100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Tenedos (s)—200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Urano (s)—5 pots coolfa oil, C. M. Misre ; 11 pots coolfa oil, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Buckinghamshire—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 300 bales cottou, Gaddum and Co.

Rufus E. Wood—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ayarza (s)—450 cwts linseed, 1,050 cwts poppyseed and 31,875 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tenedos (s)—200 bags coffee, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.
Sumatra (s)—4,000 bags coffee and 242 bags copra, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam (s)—80 cases sharkfins, 25 cases fishmaws and 200 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jan Mahamed ; 155 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 60 bales cotton and 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 32 bales cotton, Khimchund Chunchuldass ; 147 bales cotton, Kedarnth Gumbirchund ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·845
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	72·9
Relative humidity of Air	74·2
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, NNE, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	439.

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 5.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

In the matter of Act II of 1874 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate and Effects of Coja Cazar de Gregorio, deceased.

Smith and F.—In the matter of the petition of Adrienne Skinderogion and others against Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India—R. V. Hearn. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary Suit.

118-81—Payni and G—John Wortlake vs Essa Ahmed. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

194-77—Tobin and R—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Dadabhoy Hormusiee Hormusiee Baxtur.

519-80—Jefferson B. and Tribhovan Kumar Himutram and another vs—Gumanium Shingamer and another.

576-80—A. F. Turner—Aba Haiee Tuckur Mahomed vs Seedick Succoo and others.

9-81—Ardesir and H—J. F. Aldridge and others vs Heeralal Jumnadass.

[illegible] Jefferson B. and D.—Lehirchund Dewchund vs Jagjivan Dayal and others.

72-81—Hearn C and L—Shapurjee Burjorjee and others vs Shaikseswara Bhoovan Shamrao P.

76-81—Shapurjee and T. Kenaldass Trikumdass vs Thucker Pursotum Hurjee Payni and G.

101-81—Tobin and R—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Narayen Dhonduba.

103-81—Payni and G—Eduljee Sorabjee Dawer vs Perozbai.

115-81—Balkrishna and B—A. F. Luis vs P. F. Valles and others.

116-81—In person—Cummulsey Nuthoo vs Devidass Purshotumdass.

Long Causes.

260-80—Nanu and H—Abdool Hossein Adumbhoy and others vs. Muggon Munsookh and others—J. C. Cama and Munshi Part heard.

413-80—Payni and G—Jewraj Hurjiwan vs the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass and others C. Tyabjee and Hore C. and B.

520-80—Junardhen and H—Morarjee Poonja vs Cooverjee Ludha and another—Hore C. and B.

616-79—Jefferson B. and D—Ashabai and another vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others—J. Macfarlane.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Leckie, Capt., 8th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Moore, Capt., R. A., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Cogan, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Kandahar.
Bannatyne, Capt., 30th Regt., on leave, from Deolalee.

APRIL 2.

Lyster, Col., 3rd Goorkhas, on leave.
Hughes, Surg. Major, on leave from Calcutta.
Hogg, Col., 12th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Rajkote.
Parker, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Madras.
Mignon, Lieut.-Col., S.C., from leave, from Matheran.
Campbell, 2nd Lieut,, 89th Regt., on duty, from Belgaum.
Bell Martin, Lieut., 9th Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.
Hodder, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Mount Abu.

APRIL 4.

Graves, Capt., 26th Punjaub N. I., on leave, from Jhelum.
Nicolas, Capt., R. A., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 1.

Gomes, on duty, to Bhooj.

APRIL 2.

Bell, Lieut.-Col., Hydrabad Contingent., on leave, to Hingoli.
Dixon, Major, R. H. A., to join, to Peshawar.
Hawkins, Capt., R. A., to join, to Secundrabad.
Twynam, Capt., R. A., to join, to Fort St. George.
Stainforth, 2nd Lieut., 2-24th Foot, to join, to Secundrabad.
Rainey, 2nd Lieut., 2-24th Foot, to join, to Secundrabad.
Archdall, Lieut., R. H. A., on duty, to Umballa.
Polden, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Hamilton, 2nd Lieut., 1-25th Regt., on duty, to Peshawar.
Hodge, 2nd Lieut., 4th Bengal Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Bannatyne, Capt., 30th Regt., from leave, to Deolalee.
Campbell, Lieut., 40th Regt., from leave, to Deolalee.

APRIL 4.

Preston, Lieut., R. A., to join, to Neemuch.
Baillie, Lieut., R. A., to join, to Meerut.
Burn, 2nd Lieut., 8th Hussars, to join, to Rawal Pindee.
Cowley, 2nd Lieut., 51st Foot, to join, to Bareilly.
Campbell, 2nd Lieut., 89th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.
Mullins, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Madras.
Wingate, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Hondwar.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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ANOTHER BATCH of the World-renowned iron-framed square Pianos in solid Walnutwood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Solid square..... Rs. 675
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Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.

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SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and Chemists Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A WISHER of the freedom of action and speech" forgot to enclose his card.

"DELTA" thinks it curious that the founder of the Indo-British Institution, the Rev. Mr. Candy, was not alluded to in the proceedings at the recent annual meeting.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PARTRIDGE—April 3rd, at Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, the wife of Surgeon-Major Partridge, of a daughter, prematurely, who survived her birth one hour.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GRAY—March 31st, at Calcutta, James Gray, of cholera, aged 39 years.
BENWELL—March 31st, at Calcutta, William More Benwell, aged 48 years.
ANDREWS—March 25th, at Allyghur, John Vincent Billet Andrews, Overseer, Irrigation Department, N.-W. P., aged 24 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1881.

THE story which we publish this morning is a sad and distressing one, but it will be the instinct of every fair mind to suspend a final judgment on it until the public is placed in possession of the evidence on which the Director-General considered that the fault into which he was making inquiry had been traced to Mr. Row's office, and in a manner which reflected discredit on Mr. Row. Mr. Stuart was at the inquest unable to say whether the inquiry then understood to be in progress was likely to go against Mr. Row, as "the decision was not out." But it will be noticed that one of the enclosures in the letter addressed by Mr. Row to a gentleman on the staff of our contemporary, is an intimation from Mr. Hogg himself that the inquiry had ended in a decision, to a large extent, if not altogether, adverse to Mr. Row. Mr. Hogg does not, it is true, say that the fault had been brought home to Mr. Row personally; but he does intimate that Mr. Row's office had been convicted in the matter, and that the fact is not creditable to the officer in charge. It is much to be regretted that the letter we have referred to, with its enclosures, was not in evidence at the inquest. If it had, we presume that the Coroner would have called the Director-General; and we confess that we share our contemporary's surprise that he did not call him in any case.

In ordinary circumstances this decision would, of course, have been practically final. It is the duty of Heads of Departments to make inquiry into errors, and to visit the responsible officers with due censure and punishment. In this case, the officer censured has, unhappily, taken the most effectual means of giving emphasis to the conviction he not unnaturally—if we are to suppose, as we certainly do, that he was not consciously in fault—entertained, that he had been condemned in the absence of, and even against, reasonable evidence. But the facts, as known to the public, do not fairly carry us further than this. We have no doubt that Mr. Hogg will, in justice to himself, communicate to the public the evidence on which he relied; and it will be time enough then to consider whether Mr. Hogg could, under the circumstances, have acted otherwise in that matter than he did. It must always, in any case, we should think, be matter of regret to the Director that he was unable to receive the unhappy man's appeal "in the spirit in which it was written," and felt constrained to send him the reply he did. But if Mr. Hogg can show that he had substantial reasons for the course he took, it would obviously be harsh to saddle him with the consequences of an official style, which he may have thought called for, and which is, unhappily, we know, not uncommon.

THE question of Productive Public Works occupies a prominent position in every financial statement. On this subject Sir John Strachey had our cordial support; he and the members of the late Government deprecated the decision come to at home by which the expenditure on such works was restricted to £2,500,000—an amount, indeed, so small that it will take twenty-five years to supply the lines of railway which the Famine Commissioners have declared to be absolutely necessary to secure the country against danger of loss of life by famine. We regret to see that our new Finance Minister takes his stand on this cheeseparing policy, and approves the instructions of the Secretary of State, which give the Government of this country no option of exceeding the petty amount above stated. The reasons given for this policy are—(1) the limited amount of capital available in India; (2) the undesirability of adding to the sterling debt; (3) the difficulty of securing talent to criticize the projects of the P. W. D.; and (4) the unavoidable difficulties in controlling the expenditure of large sums of money by a department of Government. Now, we quite admit the force of these arguments against State railways, but the question seems to be whether it will be better to make our railways, minimizing these difficulties so far as lies within our power, or to go without. There is no doubt about the need of railways; they have been urged by successive Governments; and had any doubt existed on the matter, the report of the Famine Commission would have removed it. Is there any middle course between the State going vigorously into such public works or doing without them? The Hon'ble E. Baring thinks there is: "I hope that some railways offer sufficient attraction to induce private individuals to undertake their construction without the aid of Government, or at all events with a minimum amount of such aid." And, as a beginning, he tells us that Messrs. Rothschild have undertaken the construction of a railway in Bengal, which, he hopes, will be the forerunner of many others to be undertaken by private capital. We wish that we could share in these hopes, for though the introduction of private capital at this stage may not be an unmixed benefit so far as Government is concerned, there are advantages in that policy. What are the chances of private capital undertaking the construction of railways? So far as local capital is concerned, we have no hopes of any being obtained. The Indian public look for a much larger return on their capital than anything which, experience tells us, can be hoped from railways in this country. It is true that a good deal of capital goes into Government Paper at a low rate of interest, but there is a speculative property about Government Paper which gives it an additional value. The infinitesimal number of native shareholders in the guaranteed railways shows that the natives look for something more than a small interest on their investments.

Then there is English capital which, with all good securities at a very high point, might find a channel in India, where, as Major Baring truly says, are magnificent and, as yet, only half-developed resources, and with all the security to life and property resulting from a Government, which, whatever be its defects, is at all events strong, honest, and well-intentioned." Certain causes, however, militate against the flow of English capital to this country—(1) the uncertainty of the value of silver; (2) the poor returns of the railways already constructed; (3) the absence of any hope of really large returns; (4) the fact that the best and most remunerative lines have already been appropriated; and (5) the further fact that the lines to be constructed must, in a large measure, be feeders to the main lines already at work and largely dependant for their profits on the policy adopted by such lines. It may be possible to get an exceptionally favourable lines taken up by capitalists at home; but is there any hope that railway communication will be largely developed under such auspices? Major Baring tells us: "It is, however, manifest that a capital expenditure of £2,500,000 a year is inadequate to meet the present wants of India." Is there any hope of sufficient private capital coming forward to meet those wants? We fear not. Government revenues may flow but slowly in those channels, but private capital will flow even more slowly. There is again an argument against the admission of private capital now into Indian railways which the Government do not appear to have thought of. It is clear that the public will only take hold of those railways which promise well. India must have railways everywhere to secure her against famine. Will not private capital get the paying lines and leave the non-paying for Government? Would it not be better for the taxpayer that Government should undertake all, so that the profit of the good lines may be ready to offset the losses of the bad ones? Or are Government willing to give the paying lines to the public and to construct unproductive ones itself? Nor is this all, for even in the paying lines Government is to give substantial assistance; it is to make all the surveys and estimates, and to give the land for the lines; for all this it is to get no direct return.

The true note regarding railways for India is, we think, struck by the Secretary of State in a passage quoted by Major Baring:—"In the event of its becoming apparent that the due execution of this policy (construction of railways by private capital) is impracticable, it may become desirable to consider whether a modified system of guarantee might not advantageously be adopted. By a modified system," I mean one so restricted in respect to time and to the rate of interest guaranteed as to give the subscribers a real interest in the efficient and economical administration of the railway." The evils of the old guaranteed system are too well-known to be rehearsed here. The weak points of the State railway system are also coming forth into greater prominence year by year. There was no incentive to private check on waste in the former; there is no State control over waste in the latter. The modified system of guarantee is what we have for a long time advocated. It seems to us to secure the advantages of both the other systems and to be free from their disadvantages. By it India will secure the direct interest of the shareholders in insisting on strict economy; she also secures for the State a supervision and a direct share in results. She will have the advantage of company management, which experience has proved to be far more efficient and economical than State management; and, again, she will have the abundance of capital which a guaranteed rate, even if low, will bring. Under such a system there would be a vigorous prosecution of railways; they would be constructed and worked with economy, while the private capitalists and the State would share in the return. Such a policy seems to us to have everything in its favour. It is superior to the proposed policy of construction by private capital, inasmuch as we shall get an abundance of capital at once, and the State will share in the returns. It is superior to the system of State railways, in that we shall secure that strict supervision and economy which the State railways, at least thus far, have shown themselves unable to supply. In the Financial Statement Major Baring states:—"Even if the general argument in favour of constructing railways solely through the agency of State were more valid than I conceive them to be, I should still hold that those arguments did not apply in India. The first economic requirement of India is that her resources should be developed without delay, and that means of communication should be so improved as to facilitate emigration from districts which are overpopulated to those in which labour is scarce. I doubt whether Government agency alone can adequately perform this task, and I hold that it is not desirable that it should do so if private agency can be found to undertake the work." We quite agree that Government agency cannot perform the task; we believe that private agency will not. The true course is that modified guaranteed system, composed partly of private agency and partly of Government agency, which will secure that immediate action which India needs, and which possesses all the advantages and few of the disadvantages of both policies. India can't afford State agency; she cannot wait for private agency. The guaranteed system modified will act promptly, and give her all she wants.

WE hear from Indore that Mr. Lepel Griffin's reign over Central India is not likely to last long. There are better grounds for believing in the truth of our report than the mere, and in itself, very uninteresting fact of Mr. Griffin's journey hillward with Lord Ripon. Last autumn, when writing on the subject of official changes, we referred to a rumour regarding Mr. Griffin's probable appointment to the Foreign Secretaryship, remarking, however, that he was more likely to be sent to Indore. We shall be surprised if our supposition proves incorrect that Mr. Griffin will soon exchange Indore and Mount Aboo for Calcutta and Simla. The Foreign Secretaryship would suit the late Kabul Political admirably. For one thing, as Mr. Griffin was the making of Abdul Rahman, so, as Foreign Secretary, he might help greatly to keep that much-suspected monarch in countenance. Moreover, Mr. Griffin is, perhaps, more of a Lawrenceite than Mr. Lyall, and Laurentian politics are now in the ascendant. It is well known that the late Secretary to the Punjab Government would prefer the Foreign Office to any other post in the country, Lieutenant-Governorships excluded. It was lately stated that Mr. Lyall would probably go home on furlough, his health being none of the best. In any case, the evacuation of Kandahar and the winding up of the campaign might afford the opportunity of effecting the official re-arrangements we have referred to. We daresay Mr. Lyall might subsequently be appointed to the North-Western Provinces.

IN another column will be found a third letter on medical matters by Hippocrates. Doctors, we are afraid, love each other rather more than ordinary Christians are supposed to do. There is a good deal in Hippocrates's letter that appears to us to be open to question. In particular we do not see why Dr. Cook should not practice. And the charge of having a consultation room in a chemist's shop appears to us to be particularly frivolous. If Dr. Cook is permitted to practice, why, in the name of common-sense, should he be debarred from having a consulting room? Would Hippocrates have him go out into the hedges and ditches of the city? We gather that Morehead's shade might be expected to object. But surely Morehead's shade is neither here nor there in this business.

WHAT has any one but Dr. Cook and his patients got to do with the fees he charges? If they are small, so much the better for the patient and the worse for Dr. Cook. If they are large, so much the worse for the patient and the better for Dr. Cook. But what has any third person got to do with it? And is it a very dreadful thing to let out your services by the year? Might not a profane person speak of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council in the same disrespectful way if he chose, without saying anything that was not strictly true?

WE are very glad to hear that this is the last year sepoys will be obliged to wear the ugly dress that at present detracts so much from their appearance. For the future the knickerbocker and gaiter will take the place of what the sepoy still calls his *nawa fashin ka pantaloon*, or new-fashioned trousers. And the improvement will be great. Given a loose serge tunic, instead of the present tight and uncomfortable one, and knickerbockers instead of trousers, and the sepoy will look twice as smart as he does now. The military authorities have been an unconscionably long time in making this necessary change, but late as it is, it is welcome.

CURRENT PHILOSOPHY.

THE reign of Alexander II. opened in blood, his people's, shed through the obstinacy of his father. It has closed in blood, his own, shed by the relentlessness of terrible foes. Alexander II., one of the best-intentioned rulers that any country has ever enjoyed—most certainly one of the best Emperors Russia has ever obeyed—has met with the death we may consider the natural end of a Czar of Russia. The Russian polity is said to be "Despotism tempered by Assassination." There is a terrible accuracy in the epigram. The late Czar was the fourteenth in succession from Feodor; he is the fifth of those fourteen who has been murdered. The fifth in little over 200 years. What an awful satire upon the feeble "one man power" which claims a divine right to sway according to its caprices the destinies of a mighty empire.

* * *

WE have heard a good deal lately about the probabilities of Mr. Gladstone ruining his country and then dying in a madhouse. Your Peripatetic fears that if this untoward event does not happen shortly, he will at least ruin those clerks who earn their bread by looking after the national debt and the stock brokers who live by buying and selling it. Mr. Gladstone succeeded to office in a year when the revenue showed a deficit of £3,000,000. He gives us instead a surplus of £3,000,000 after paying for the Cape Wars. This is, as the London *Times* justly remarks, "something remarkable." Whatever Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy may be worth, all parties agree that as a financier he is indeed "something remarkable." He always takes off taxes, always promises a surplus, and always gives a bigger surplus than he promised. Goodness knows how he does it! He is like the conjurer who takes enough toys to stock two big shops out of an empty hat. There must be "occult influence" at work. His budgets certainly show that at present the woodman of Hawarden is as an example of *mens sana in corpore sano* "something remarkable."

* * *

How much trouble would England have been saved of late years if our statesmen had only remembered Taleyrand's maxim "Above all, point de zèle!" if we had allowed matters in South Africa "to slide" a little, taking precautions to protect our own colonies in the event of the then inevitable fight beween the Boers and Zulus, in the foolish endeavour to ward off which we have been led into three bloody wars. Had the Zulus and Boers been left to their own devices for a few months, to amuse themselves and each other with deadly assegais and still more deadly breechloaders, we might in due time have disarmed the former, amused the latter, and abolished slavery with little trouble and to

TELEGRAMS.

THE MILITARY MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

Colonel Chesney has been selected to officiate as Military Member of Council from the date of General Sir Donald Stewart's assuming office as Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Nemarch officiates for Colonel Chesney as Military Secretary.

THE AMIR'S MARCH TO KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

Two of the Amir's officials from Kabul have reached Kandahar. They report that a large body of the Amir's cavalry have passed Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the march to Kandahar, and that some regiments of infantry are following at some days' march behind.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The latest bulletin respecting the illness of the Earl of Beaconsfield states that His Lordship's condition is not materially worse.

LATER.

Great anxiety is felt respecting the Earl of Beaconsfield's condition, and a third physician has been summoned. This morning's bulletin states that His Lordship has passed a restless night, though his strength is maintained.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

A severe earthquake, causing great destruction and loss of life, has occured at Chio.

SERIOUS RIOT IN IRELAND.

A serious riot occurred on Saturday at Clogher, County Tyrone, on the occasion of ejecting a tenant for non-payment of rent. The police fired upon the rioters, and several of the latter were killed and wounded.

ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

ATHENS, APRIL 3.

The Greek Government has sent a circular to its representatives abroad, which repeats and justifies the refusal of Greece to accept the terms proposed by the Porte.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

MALTA, APRIL 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

ADEN, APRIL 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera		4 7-16d.
4 per cent. Indian Paper		84¾
4½ do. do.		91⅝
3 do. Consols for account		100⅝
5 do. French Rente		121½
Bar Silver		52¼d.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank pays a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year, and carries to the Reserve Fund £10,000.

The National Bank pays a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year and carries to the Reserve Fund £6,000.

Arrival—Marion.

Departure—Leverrier.

STEAMER REPORTS.

§GALLE, APRIL 4, 6-30 A.M.

Mail steamer Kashgar, from China, arrived.

GALLE, APRIL 4, 7-15 A.M.

Mail steamer Brindisi, from Australia, arrived.

A GUARD of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental colours, under the command of a European officer of the 25th Regiment N. I., will parade at the Byculla railway station to-day, at 7-30 a. m., to receive His Excellency General Sir F. P. Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the arrival of His Excellency.

OWING to the demand on account of the troops proceeding to the Waziri country, it is stated, famine prices prevail all along our lower frontier about Dera Ismail and Dera Ghazi Khan. The force has brought up all the available supply of food. The *bunniahs* have run up *atta* to six seers the rupee.

THE fact that signallers from European regiments are to accompany the Waziri Expedition seems to have given rise to the report up-country that the old system of having European Quarter-Master Sergeants and Sergeants-Major with native regiments is to be revived; but the *Englishman* understands that no such idea has been entertained by the authorities.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette's* own advices from Cabul do not at all confirm the intelligence received through the Press Commissioner of the waning power of Ayoub Khan. "On the contrary, we hear that letters from Herat, received by our correspondents in Cabul, state that Ayoub Khan has directed the Governor of Farrah to move forward on Kandahar with his whole force, which will be reinforced from Herat by the troops under Ayoub Khan in person. It is believed in Cabul that the retirement of the British from Kandahar will be immediately followed by Ayoub Khan's advance to occupy the town. Further reinforcements of the Cabul troops under Sirdar Mahomed Yusoof Khan have been sent forward also on the part of the Ameer towards Kandahar, and Sirdar Ahmed Khan has been appointed Governor of Cabul in Yusoof Khan's absence."

THE last weekly report on the condition of the weather and prospects of the crops in the North-Western Provinces states:—"Rain has fallen over the whole of the Provinces, causing some damage to the mangoes and to crops on the threshing-floors. Rabi outturn generally good, but poorer than was expected in Lucknow and Rae Bareilly. Prices slightly risen in Cawnpore, but falling in Jhansie, Agra, Bareilly, and Meerut, and stationary elsewhere. General health good, but measles, small-pox, and cholera continue in Allahabad. Small-pox continues in Cawnpore, but is decreasing in Partabgarh. Cattle-disease is decreasing both in Partabgarh and Kumaon."

THE Allahabad paper gives a brief account of an interesting native marriage celebration in the Central Provinces:—"To the marriage of Apajee Buti, of Nagpore, were invited many European guests. For their reception a bungalow made of bamboos and cloth was built and painted. To make them feel as much at home as possible, the edifice was constructed on the model of the Assembly Rooms. In the centre of the central apartment was a bride-cake and crackers. In one wing was a match; in the other wing, waiters and champagne. The whole affair was most elegantly devised, and the evening would have gone off without a single *contretemps* had it not been for the baneful influence of the University of Calcutta. That institution is bringing the best English authors into contempt by making Baboos learn bits of them by heart. Without any premeditation, in the dead pause between two of the nautches, a B. A. was heard to insult the memory of Keats. 'A thing of *Buti* is a joy for ever,' he said sepulchrally. One lady fainted, and the local *literati* left the room in a body."

THE Queen was intending when the mail left, according to *Truth*, to go to Parkhrust for the purpose of presenting the 66th with new colours, the old ones having been lost at the battle of Maiwand.

THE *Daily News* says that Parliament is expected to rise on the 8th of April and to meet again on the 25th. It was regarded as possible that both the Budget and the Land Bill might be introduced before the Easter holidays.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK, the eldest son of the Chancellor, *Truth* relates, has eloped with Princess de Carolath Benther, whose husband has instituted proceedings for divorce. Count Herbert declares he will only return on condition his father assents to his marriage with the *divorcee*. The Princess is older than her lover, and has a daughter fourteen years of age. She was Lady of Honour to the Empress, and one of the greatest beauties of the German Imperial Court.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE addressed a large meeting, consisting principally of members of the Chamber of Commerce, at the Manchester Town Hall, on March 15, on "The present condition and future prospects of British India." Referring to the cotton duties, he said that he had from the outset been an advocate for their total abolition, which was, in his opinion, so important a measure that it ought to be carried out irrespective of financial considerations. Considering the keenness and closeness of the competition, he thought it was most unfair to British industry that those duties should be retained. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Sir Richard at the close of his address.

A MEETING of the "New Party" was held on March 19. Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., presided, and pointed out what he considered the essential part of their programme, namely, manhood suffrage, triennial Parliaments, payment of members, equal electoral districts, and the payment of legal electoral expenses. He referred to the question of Ireland as claiming their immediate attention, and emphatically denounced the policy which continued the war in the Transvaal as dishonest and disgraceful. Professor Beesley, Mr. Lloyd Jones, and Mr. Hyndman joined in the discussion which was raised on the various points. It was decided to adjourn the meeting for a few days for the purpose of definitely fixing the name and title of the movement.

THE court-martial on Major Currie on the charge of cowardice, *Truth* considers, arrived at its only logical conclusion. "There has been a general feeling throughout the army that Major Currie and Colonel Malcolmson are the victims of that feeling of something must be done which seems to take possession of the military authorities—and especially of the Indian ones—on the morrow of each succeeding disaster. If anyone is to be punished for Maiwand, let it be those who were really responsible for the catastrophe. To make scapegoats of junior officers, merely because they have little or no interest in high places, is iniquitous, and in the present case transparently farcical. It would be a good plan, whenever there is a military disaster, to adopt the system that prevails in the navy when a ship is lost. The Commander should be arraigned before a court-martial and should be called upon to justify his conduct."

THE prospects of the *scrutin de liste*, the *Pall Mall* writes, appear to be improving. M. Gambetta is said to calculate upon a majority of forty, and, if this really represents the conclusion at which he has arrived, it may be accepted as very near the mark. No one is better informed than M. Gambetta as to the state of opinion prevailing in the Chamber over which he presides, or in the nation of which he is the real leader. The question is still before the Commission, but its deliberations, it is expected, will be concluded in time to bring the subject before the Chamber before the Easter recess. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, M. Ferry and M. St. Hilaire stand alone in the Cabinet in supporting the present system of voting. As M. Ferry, if this be correct, could not oppose himself to M. Gambetta without precipitating a crisis in which he would first be deserted by his colleagues and then defeated in the Chamber, the success of the *scrutin de liste* might be regarded as assured. But the statement, first or at present, on the sole authority of the *Standard* correspondent, and the correspondent of the *Daily News* thinks the Cabinet will after all oppose the change.

MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., thinks that until Parliament is relieved of many of its functions, it will always be behind-hand. He suggests that there should be a County Assembly in each County, which would have almost the same powers as a State Legislature in America, and then let the House of Commons occupy itself alone with Imperial measures. As it is, the expense involved in many private Bills is a positive disgrace.

THE Portuguese papers object to the use of the words "cession" and "ceded" by some of the English newspapers in connection with the Lorenzo Marques Treaty. These words, it is contended, are entirely out of place with regard to this treaty, which was negotiated in 1879 for the purpose of regulating all questions of commerce, navigation, and transit between the South African possessions of England and Portugal, and which also provided for the simultaneous commencement of a railway from Lorenzo Marques and Pretoria. There is still much popular excitement at Lisbon. A *Standard* telegram says that as the people were leaving a meeting held at the Opera House to protest against the policy of the Government, they were charged by the Municipal Guards and several persons were wounded. The Lisbon correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the Government intends to bring in a Bill prohibiting the Jesuits from keeping schools in Portugal for instructing children.

THE origin of the armistice with the Boers is now explained. It appears that a proposal was made by Mr. Kruger to General Colley after the first repulse at Laing's Nek, and that thereupon General Colley referred to the Home Government. He received instructions as to the reply to be made, and in forwarding his communication to Mr. Kruger agreed to wait forty-eight hours for an answer. The reply, however, did not arrive within the specified time, and General Colley then undertook the operations which led to the Majuba Hill disaster. On Sir Evelyn Wood succeeding to the command, Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State requested Mr. Joubert to arrange an armistice. In response to Mr. Joubert's inquiry as to Sir Evelyn's willingness to treat upon the question, the British commander agreed to meet the Boer leader, and the armistice was thereupon arranged.

ADVICES from the Red Sea announce that a Royal Italian Commission took possession on January 10 of the territory of Assab in the name of the Italian Government. The territory had previously belonged to a private company, whose agents had rapidly developed the station into an important centre of trade. Various public buildings and private dwellings have been erected, and a spacious harbour is in course of construction. Already by means of a small fleet of vessels much of that trade on both sides of the Red Sea has been diverted to the new colony. One of the Italian delegates intends to make a journey into the interior to secure the friendship of the native tribes, open up communications between Abyssinia and Assab, and thus direct to the colony the products of the extensive territory. Assab lies in the south of the west coast of the Red Sea, quite close to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb.

CHARGES which will need very serious investigation are made against the Egyptian Government by the Cairo correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*. The slave trade in the Egyptian Soudan is worse than it ever was, and so far from the Government making any serious effort to prevent it, the regular troops have recently taken part in a foray on a great scale in the neighbourhood of the White Nile, which has resulted in the capture of 10,000 slaves and much booty of other kinds. Two correspondents, a French missionary named Leon Henriot, who has been for eight months past in the Nuba country, and another (whose name is not given), who has been living at Faschioda on the White Nile, supply the writer with his facts. The Nuba mountains, lying in the south of the Egyptian province or Kordosan, are inhabited by one of the finest negro races, which has steadily resisted all efforts of Mohammedan proselytism, and is in consequence specially obnoxious to its fanatical neighbours. As the intelligence and other fine qualities of the race make them fetch a high price in the market, the interest of the slave hunters combines with their fanaticism to make the Nubas a favourite prey. The French missionary writes from Delen:—"I have now been eight months among the Nubas, and often has my heart bled to see the horrors which have followed from the raids of the slave-hunting forays of the Bagarah and Gellaba. Nearly every week we see slave-gangs pass our doors, and Delen itself has become a regular robber's den." The missionary enumerates twelve different mountain valleys which have been recently harried by the Bagarahs, and gives the names of the rich traders in El-Obeyed, an important Egyptian town, who carry on their traffic in the sight of all men, and one of whom has some thousands of soldiers at his command. The missionary says that even he himself is not perfectly secure. Equally grievous details are given by the correspondent at Fasbioda, who himself saw at Faschada, the capital of the province, a number of children just brought in for the slave-market, with the gashes made in their cheeks by their captors for purposes of identification yet unhealed. Both regular and irregular troops had taken part in this particular foray, and the number of captives of every sex and age was not less than 10,000.

AN attempt to blow up the Mansion House was made on the night of March 16th. At the east end of the Lord Mayor's residence there is a narrow and, at night-time, a very dark passage leading from George-street into Walbrook, skirting the church of St. Stephen's. A City policeman, while passing through the passage in his ordinary round at a quarter-past eleven o'clock, observed a box in a recess—a built-up window. On closer approach he found the brown paper in which the box was enclosed smouldering. This he extinguished, and took the box to the station. It was found to contain about 15 lbs. of coarse gunpowder, with a fuse through a hole in the box communicating with the powder, and this fuse was in close proximity with the smouldering brown paper outside the case. But for this discovery much mischief would have been occasioned, though it is not likely that the Mansion House would have been blown up. The walls are over 6ft. thick, and the building, which is 170 years old, was erected with great solidity. No arrests have been made. It is said that the Lord Mayor personally gave much offence to his Irish constituents in Lambeth by voting for the Coercion Bill.

THE late Emperor of Russia, "T. T." writes in *Truth*, was not only one of the handsomest men in his dominions, but one of the best, and his manners were always most courteous to all who were brought in contact with him. It is more than twenty years since I saw him. He then used frequently to call and take tea at the English Embassy. He was always under the impression that his intention was not known beforehand. But even then precautions were taken to ensure his safety, and his coachman, unknown to him, informed the Embassy of the contemplated visit some hours before it took place. He had then a worn, sad air, as though the Empire, if not life, were a trouble to him. His honest desire was that all under his rule should be happy. His own idea of happiness seemed to be to play at cards for small stakes with his cronies, and occasionally to kill a bear. Any one more utterly unfitted to reign as an autocrat never did reign as one. * * * Why the Russian conspirators should have killed this kind and well-meaning man is really difficult to understand. His son and successor is a man of far sterner stuff, as, I suspect, they will soon discover to their cost.

THE polling day at Coventry was one of the most turbulent and excited for many years. The mob was charged several times by the police with drawn truncheons. The crowd retaliated with a shower of paving-stones, which struck and seriously injured many policemen and other persons in the crowd. The result of the polling was:—Mr. H. W. Eaton (Conservative), 4,011; Sir U. J. Kay Shuttleworth (Liberal), 3,568—Conservative majority, 443. After the declaration of the poll a deputation of the local Irish organization waited upon Mr. Eaton and informed him that he must not consider that because they had supported him they were imbued with Conservative principles. They were neither Conservatives nor Liberals; they were, before all other things, Irishmen. But in this instance they believed they were serving the interests of Ireland in punishing the perfidy of the Whig Government. They assured Mr. Eaton that they did not wish to take the credit for his large majority, but that out of possible 198 Irish votes they had registered 194 in his favour. At the general election the figures were:—Jackson (Liberal), 4,184; Wills (Liberal), 4,105; Eaton (Conservative), 4,008; Kekewich (Conservative), 3,715. It is stated that the Liberals are considering the propriety of presenting a petition against the return of Mr. Eaton for Coventry.

RES MEDICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my two former letters I endeavoured to discuss the subject of the selection made by the Surgeon-General of certain medical officers for promotion to the new rank of brigade-surgeon and to show that the men chosen were good all round; but assuming the list approved by Government be finally gazetted as it stands in the Government resolution, I admitted a very few good men would be superseded, and apparently for no other reason than the Surgeon-General being unacquainted with those few. It is a misfortune they are so unhappily situated, but Government should take measures to prevent them suffering wrong by revising the list. It would not be difficult for the Governor to get hold of one or two of the senior doctors together and hear what they have to say about supersession. *Ability and merit* is a very good thing, but the difficulty is of getting a sound selection. If the Surgeon-General does not know every individual's ability and merit, how is he to select? Believing as I do that Dr. Beatty has done what he conscientiously deems right, I do not wish to imply he is to blame; rather would I blame the Royal Warrant and the Government which lay the burden of selection on a single man who has only been in the office of Surgeon-General for about a year. Rumours say the supersessions in Bengal will be more sweeping even than in Bombay. Should such be the case, then Dr. Beatty may really have only carried out the wishes of the Government in making a selection without any regard to seniority. If the best men on the list of Surgeons-Major were to be chosen, and Dr. Beatty allowed no latitude in regard to "ability and merit," he can hardly be blamed for selecting according to his own knowledge, nor can he be blamed for not knowing the ability and merit of every individual doctor in the Bombay Medical Department. But notwithstanding all that can be justly said in favour of Dr. Beatty's list, there still remains the fact which I have heard many doctors and others declare to be beyond dispute, that a few men of conspicuous ability and merit will be superseded in a manner that must soon arouse a storm of indignation, which may surprise the Government of Bombay. In a letter of this kind it would be invidious to point out the names of those few men unfairly passed over, but I again repeat there was no necessity for going down the list as far as Dr. Beatty's last name. This has appeared to the world as a declaration on his part that he could not get nine ability and merit men higher up. The world, of course, is not logical in this inference, for in truth the selection means, on the part of the head of the Medical Service, that these nine officers whose names have been approved by Government are the best in his opinion only. The distinction is a fine one, but nevertheless a very well understood difference, and this brings me to the point of asking what is ability and merit? And what course of conduct will ensure a medical officer being warranted in claiming to be an ability and merit man. Would it not be right to consider a man worthy of promotion if he had always done his ordinary duty well and displayed ordinary zeal in the performance of it? Occasionally a man shows exceptional merit as a physician, as a surgeon, as an investigator into diseases, as a microscopist, as an administrator, or as an ordinary man of business, but I ask, how on earth is an unfortunate doctor in charge of a wing of a native regiment in a place like Mehidpur to get an opportunity of showing the stuff that is in him? or, what is even of more importance, how are his "ability and merit" to become known to the Civil Surgeon-General while he is serving under the Surgeon-General of the British Forces? Could any amount of argument show more conclusively the error of laying the burden of making the selection on the shoulders of the Civil Surgeon-General? So long as the Bomday Medical Service is to be the shuttle-cock of a system which outrages common-sense, just so long must there be unfairness in all selections, even if there be a well-intentioned effort to avoid such. The thing is inevitable, and it would be as reasonable to expect a cat and dog to feed off the same dish in harmony as to expect otherwise. Following this, arises the question how can the ability and merit men be selected fairly, selected in such a way as to avoid the supersession of the very few able officers who have been needlessly and ruthlessly relegated to the list of *incapables*. Simple as this question seems, it is really a very difficult one to solve, as the Civil Surgeon-General alone has power to nominate, and the latest Royal Warrant commands selection for ability and merit. It is said the Commander-in-Chief, as a member of Council, objected to the list, but when he was shown the orders of the Government of India he exclaimed Ichobad! And another prominent member of Council expressed himself relieved at finding the nine were free from the imputation of being fossils.

I see the Bombay correspondent of the *Pi* in one of his recent letters—and pleasant letters they are to read—stated that Dr. Henry Cook would most probably decline to serve six months in a native regiment, and thereby renounce all right and claim to future promotion to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, because his practice was so lucrative it would pay him better to remain as Principal of the Grant Medical College. I was very much surprised at this piece of information, seeing that I know the Principal is prohibited from taking private practice. However, I made a few inquiries and soon learned that the correspondent of the *Pi* had some grounds for his opinion, for it is quite true the Principal carries on a general practice all over Bombay, and, what is very extraordinary, actually attends Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s shop at a fixed hour every day. Shade of Morehead, could you but revisit the scene of your former labours, you would find more things than that the ramparts had disappeared. But calmly, I suppose, there is nothing wrong in a Principal thus labouring for the good of suffering humanity, provided he does his public duty well; and if Government be satisfied in this respect perhaps the public may let the matter pass, for they are with Dr. Cook equally to blame for flagrantly disregarding, if not actually defying, the orders of Government. It used to be said that any European doctor could get a large general practice in Bombay if he only had a good character, and charged moderate fees. I know Dr. Cook's character is above reproach; can it be that his fees are very moderate? If they are so, what are the graduates of the Grant Medical College to charge as a fair fee for people in, say, moderately well-off circumstances? The recent letters which have appeared in your columns as well as in your contemporary and in the *Pioneer* make it appear there are other doctors in official positions in Bombay who practice too extensively. The late Surgeon-General and the present one were both keen practitioners, and always ready at the call of suffering to give their great skill and experience to rich and poor, but especially to the rich and those in high official positions. Their names and good deeds will long be remembered in Bombay and Poona. Such men must naturally sympathize with any devotee like Dr. Cook, but apart from this humanitarian view, there is the other of very significant importance—Is it good for the Public Service that men in the position of Surgeon-General or Principal should enter into very extensive private practice? There can be but one answer to this question—It is not good. On the contrary, it is bad in more ways than one, as must be very obvious to anyone who takes the trouble to think on the subject in all its bearings, and I am sure I will have most of the doctors themselves on my side in this view of the matter. Let any man consider for a moment the extent and importance of the duties attached to the Principalship of the Grant Medical College, and he cannot fail to see that their due and proper performance are incompatible with the working of a large general practice. When I am on the subject of general practice I may add another instance which I heard discussed the other night at a doctor's dinner table. I have not personally inquired into this case, but I give merely what I sat and listened to. It was said, and was not contradicted, that Presidency District Surgeon-General's practice extends from the Lighthouse to Parel, that he is much more out of his house than in it, and consequently those who are entitled to his services frequently have to wait hours before they can find him. An officer present said he knew of one instance when this medical officer did not make a visit for, if I remember right, nine hours after being called to a house close to the doctor's own residence. This, of course, must be an unusual occurrence, and arose from the District Presidency Surgeon being detained with a bad case all day at a place distant about four miles from his residence. The bad case was a private patient. It would be no hardship to confine Presidency Surgeons to their own districts, and Government should issue orders forbidding them from going beyond the limits laid down. Were such restriction imposed there never could be any difficulty in finding them for public servants. There appears to be a general feeling in Bombay that the medical officers holding appointments at the Presidency have been allowed to devote too much of their time to general practice. I should be sorry to make any general accusation against a body of men who are so worthy and from whom the general public are continually deriving benefits, but I think some restraint has now become necessary, and the Government are bound to see that their orders are neither wilfully set at naught nor actually defied. The tendency must be for the general practice of a hardworking, pushing, and attentive doctor to become wider and wider the longer he is in Bombay, especially in the cases of those who are in high official positions, and yet more so when only a very moderate fee is taken. There are few men but will be inclined to question the necessity or even the good of a man in the position of a Principal of a medical college entering into general practice in any of the Presidency towns when there are always plenty of very good doctors; and anything which looks like a Principal competing with the native graduate, for that is what it comes to if a Principal takes very moderate fees, must be condemned. I saw in a letter in your contemporary the other day that a Mr. Shroff accused Dr. Cook of being a contract-doctor. I think the word he used meant annuity; the meaning was not very clear; but I understood him to mean that the Principal of the Grant Medical College took families for so much by the year. In short, Dr. Cook hired out his services by the year. Of course, no one is in a better position than Dr. Cook himself to say what position in the profession he shall take, but every graduate of the Grant Medical College has a right to expect the Principal of the College shall take a higher professional position than that of a contract-doctor. If the accusation is true, I can think only one thing more derogatory remaining for Dr. Cook to do; it is to advertise his qualifications and his rate of fees to a discerning public, but I suppose the fear of the College of Physicians will be restraint enough to prevent such a want of decorum. I would rather believe, however, that Mr. Shroff's letter is a slander, even though Dr. Cook's reply to it contained no refutation of the imputation, but only a silly allusion to the skill of the doctors of the Grant Medical College being withheld from Mr. Shroff in the event of his becoming ill. Poor Mr. Shroff, whatever will he do? It cannot matter much to Government whether Dr. Henry Cook takes promotion to Deputy Surgeon-General or declines it. In the latter event there are plenty of good men willing to take it, and if Dr. Cook and others in positions where practice is lucrative be allowed to refuse promotion, it will hasten promotion to those who are willing to accept the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General. All Government need do is to see that refusers of promotion perform their public duty well, and if they fail in that, something else than promotion should be applied as a remedy. It is rumoured that Dr. Pinkerton also intends to refuse promotion on the ground of his intending shortly to retire from the service. It must be very pleasant for Drs. Cook and Pinkerton to remain in two such desirable appointments as the College and the European General Hospital, but the medical service in general may have a different opinion. There can be no reason against Dr. Hojel aspiring to succeed Dr. Cook; the ambition is a very proper one, but in the interests of the College perhaps Dr. Carter's claims should be recognised by Government. Sir James Fergusson probably knows very little about Dr. Carter, but the people of Bombay would not readily forgive him if he negligently cast aside Dr. Carter's claims. The Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Instruction, and the members of Council know how eminent have been the scientific services of Dr. Carter to Bombay. It is hardly necessary to add that Dr. Carter acted as Principal when Dr. Cook was absent on sick furlough. It is an unfortunate circumstance that Dr. Carter is in Europe at the present conjuncture, but the Government ought to know the absence was rendered necessary by sickness acquired while investigating into relapsing fever which prevailed so extensively in Bombay during the famine time, and which I see Dr. Blaney asserts still continues to afflict the poor of Bombay; but why it should confine itself to the poor is one of those mysteries Dr. Blaney has not yet found leisure to investigate. He, no man better, knows relapsing fever once started in a city usually attacks all classes. Bombay is the singular exception.

HIPPOCRATES.

COOK'S EXCURSIONS IN INDIA.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, the well known Excursionists, have made arrangements with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to run a special cheap excursion train to Kandalla, Lanowli, Kirkee, and Poona on Good Friday, April 15th, for four days. The train will leave Bombay at 5-30 a.m. and will reach Poona at about 3-15 p.m.; the return train leaving Poona on April 18th at 3-30 p.m. and arriving in Bombay about 1-0 a.m. The return fare 1st class to Khandalla or Lanowli and back will be Rs. 8 and from Tanna Rs. 6. To Kirkee and Poona and back from Bombay the fare will be Rs. 11 1st class and from Tanna Rs. 9. The 3rd class return fare from Bombay to Poona will be only Rs 2-4 and from Tanna Re. 1. Messrs. Cook have kindly promised to give whatever profit may arise from this first trip to the Strangers' Friend Society. This is the first public excursion train, we believe, that has ever been run in this country, and should be a success.

B. V. R. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the prise list of the annual meeting of the Volunteer Rifle Association held last month:—

CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE ASSOCIATION GOLD MEDAL.

1.—317 Points, Lieut. Whitehead, D Company.

SILVER MEDAL.

2.—309 Points, Col. Sergt. Melvin, E Company.

BRONZE MEDAL.

3.—307 Points, Lance Corpl. Cumming, B Company.

MATCH A.

1.—Cup, Value Rs. 150, Sergeant Hall, B Company.
2.—Value Rs. 50, Lieut. Whitehead, D Company.
3.—Value Rs. 40, Vol. Brumby, B Company.
4.—Value Rs. 30, Sergeant Fido, D Company.
5.—Value Rs. 20, Vol. Butler, D Company.
6.—Value Rs. 10, Lance Corpl. Chart, A Company.

MATCH B.

1.—Rifle, Value Rs. 100, Sergeant Morris, D Company.
2.—Cup, Value Rs. 75, Vol. McLaggan, B Company.
3.—Field Glass, Value Rs. 50, Vol. Warner, C Company.

MATCH C.

1.—Cup, Value Rs. 300, Vol. Major, D Company.
2.—Revolver, Rs. 150, Vol. J. Sharp, E Company.
3.—Value Rs. 60, Corpl. Eyres, D Company.
4.—Value Rs. 40, Vol. Warne, B Company.
5.—Value Rs. 30, Corpl. Kees, C Company.
6.—Value Rs. 20, Vol. Brumby, B Company.
7.—Value Rs. 15, Lance Corpl. McCloughin, C Company.

MATCH D.

1.—Cup, Value Rs. 150, Sergt. Inst. Mus. Watkins, D Company.
2.—Cup, Value Rs. 75, Lieut. Ross, F Company.
3.—Value Rs. 30, Sergt. Fido, D Company.
4.—Value Rs. 20, Corpl. McCloughin, C Company.
5.—Value Rs. 10, Col. Sergt. Jefferies, B Company.
6.—Value Rs. 10, Lance Corpl. Thick, C Company.

MATCH I.

1.—Cup, Value Rs. 100, Sergeant Murray, H Company.
2.—Value Rs. 50, Lance Corpl. Cumming, B Company.
3.—Value Rs. 30, Col. Sergt Melvin, E Company.
4.—Value Rs. 15, Corpl Eyres, D Company.
5.—Value Rs. 10, Sergt. Brebner, H Company.

MATCH II.

1.—Cup, Value Rs. 180, Lieut. Peaker, H Company.
2.—Value Rs. 50, Lance Corpl. Cumming, B Company.
3.—Value Rs. 30, Corporal McCloughin C Company.
4.—Value Rs. 20, Col. Sergt. Melvin, E Company.
5.—Value Rs. 15, Corporal Kees, C Company.
6.—Value Rs. 10, Vol. Warne, B Company.
7.—Value Rs. 5, Sergeant Brebner, H Company.

MATCH III.

1.—Cup, Value Rs. 150, Vol. J. Fido, B Company.
2.—Value Rs. 50, Lieut. Whitehead, D Company.
3.—Value Rs. 30, Vol. Stephens, D Company.
4.—Value Rs. 20, Corpl. Kees, C Company.
5.—Value Rs. 10, Vol. Brumby, B Company.

MATCH IV.

1.—Bag, Value Rs. 55, Lance Corpl. Gordon, D Coy.
2.—Value Rs. 25, Vol. Harrington, A Company.
3.—Value Rs. 15, Vol. Burnett.
4.—Value Rs. 10, Sergeant Watkins, E Company.
5.—Value Rs. 5, Navin, D Company.

MATCH V.

1.—N. R. O. Silver Medal, Corporal Mawhood, H Company.
2.—Cup, Value Rs. 45, Sergeant Brebner, H Company.

MATCH VI.

1.—Watch, Value Rs. 150, Capt. Noble, B Company.
2.—Cup, Value Rs. 50, Vol. Stephens, D Company.
3.—Value Rs. 30, Corporal Eyers, D Company.
4.—Value Rs. 20, Corpl. Mawhood, H Company.

ALL-COMERS.

1.—Cup, Value Rs. 60, Vol. Crowe, D Company.
2.—Cup, Value Rs. 30, Sergeant Flannagan, G. I. P.
3.—Cup, Value Rs. 20, Col.-Sergeant Melvin, E Company.
4.—Value Rs. 15, Vol. Stephens, D Company.
5.—Value Rs. 10, Capt. Wyer, E Company.

INSTRUCTORS' PRIZES.

1.—Value Rs. 30, Sergt.-Major Abbott.
2.—Value Rs. 20, Sergt. Johnstone.
3.—Value Rs. 10, Sergt. Homer.

A. W. PROUDFOOT, Lieut. & Adjt.,
Honorary Secretary, B. V. R. A.

SCOOTING FOR GENERAL ANNESLEY'S PRIZES.

GENERAL ANNESLEY'S prizes will be shot for at Coorla and Poona: at the former range on 7th, 8th, and 9th instant, under the superintendence of the Acting Adjutant, and at the latter place under the Adjutant, on such days as he may direct. Distances 200, 600, and 800 yards; position regulation. Number of shots at each distance, seven. Entrance free: 1st prize, Rs. 75, 2nd prize, Rs. 50, 3rd prize, Rs. 30, 4th prize, Rs. 20, 5th prize, Rs. 15, and 6th prize, Rs. 10.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Sir F. Haines, Commander-in-Chief in India, Byculla Station, 7-30 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p. m.
Band, 4th K. O., Esplanade Bandstand, this evening
Installation Lodge "Anjan," Byculla, 6 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Cinderella," 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—Eugene, from Newcastle. Yesterday:—Superb, Mauritius; Khedive (s), Southampton.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Scindia (s), to Rangoon via Cochin; Simoom (s), Dunkirk.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th (The King's Own) Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Grand March	Festa.....Wagner.
Cavatina	O'But-euch liebe Vogelein..Gumbert.
Valse	Ebantilly .....Waldteufel.
Grand Selection from Il Giuramento	.....Mercadante.
Valse	Olivia .....Marriott.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Scindia, Tagus, and Hutton entered, and Corsica left the Dock on Sunday. The s.s. Scindia and Clan Stuart left the Dock yesterday.

ASSAULT.—Sooma Ebrahim was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Ootumchund Khimchund, at his shop in Khan Bazaar, on the day previous. He was fined Rs. 10.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Cassinath Pandoorung, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for being found loitering at night on the Parell Road and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Tatia Luximon, a labourer, who died from injuries he sustained on the 23rd March last by a large case of piece-goods accidentally falling upon his left foot and fracturing it. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the Company's office, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Mr. F. Mathew presiding. Mr. H. Cleveland, Mr. A. W. Forde, Mr. E. G. Cabral, and two natives were the only other shareholders present. The object of the Company is the improvement of some land situated near Nowsaree, but cultivators have not yet come forward to take up land in any quantity; and Mr. Forde, who holds lease from the Company, has again been a loser. The directors thought that at least Rs. 20,000 should be obtained on loan for the improvement of the property. The profit and loss account for the year showed a balance to profit of Rs. 1,506-4-10, sufficient to declare a dividend of 3 per cent. on the preference capital of Rs. 40,000, in which, however, holders of the original capital of Rs. 80,000 did not participate. Resolutions were passed adopting the directors' report and the statement of accounts made up to 31st December last, declaring a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. on the preference shares, and appointing Mr. Martin Wood auditor of the Company for the ensuing year.

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD.—Many outside his immediate circle of friends will heartily echo the Chief Justice's compliment to "my brother Birdwood,' on the latter's retirement from the Bench, and many undoubtedly share his Lordship's hope of seeing "my brother" soon back from the far off Scind. In less than three months Mr. Herbert Birdwood has become as popular with all classes of society here as it would take another official perhaps thirty years. —*Indian Spectator.*

THE BUDGET.—In yesterday's *Gazette* there is an exhaustive and argumentative letter under the well-known initials "M. W." on the method "for raising the funds needed in carrying out his (Major Baring's) wofully inadequate programme of Productive Public Works." Every word, inclusive of the arithmetic urged therein, is true, and so far we fully endorse all that the accomplished economist has so lucidly and vigorously stated. Opinions, however, will differ as to the policy of encouraging public works by private enterprise. There is much to be said on both sides. What we have always advocated is the prosecution of great public works by private enterprise, *aided* by the State either in the shape of guarantee or bonus. In our opinion this principle is both economical and satisfactory in the end—satisfactory to the public at large and satisfactory to the Government.—*Id.*

THE C. D. ACT AND THE POLICE GRANT.—*Native Opinion* quite agrees with the remarks of the *Bombay Gazette* on this subject, and trusts that a united appeal may be made on this most important subject. *Bombay Chronicle.*—The Government of India, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, have replied unfavourably to the memorial of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay *in re* the absolute stoppage by the local Government of Rs. 15,000 out of the police grant due to it as per the agreement of the said Government. The Government of India have intimated that "pending the issue of instructions as to the future working of the C. D. Act in India, the subject being now before the supreme Government, the Governor-General in Council is not prepared to interfere with the pro

might lie down as the deceased is now lying, and die without a struggle.

The Coroner then addressed the jury and said "that the latter had seen the body of the deceased, and that there appeared to be no indication of a struggle. The deceased looked just like a man who was lying down in an easy position. The jury, however, were entitled to make their own observations, and return a verdict as they thought proper. There were no marks of violence on the body; and, besides, Dr. Sydney Smith was of opinion that the cause of death was due to hydrate of chloral. The bottle containing the chloral was found by the police inspector between nine and ten o'clock that morning; and it had been in his charge ever since. Some 280 grains, five-sixths of the quantity which was in the bottle from Mr. Kemp's, were now found wanting; and such a dose, according to the evidence of Dr. Smith, would, if taken, prove fatal. There was the letter sworn by Mr. Stuart to be in the handwriting of the deceased, who said he intended destroying himself. He was in trouble, it seemed; and had been for a long time suffering from asthma. He said his life was flavourless on account of those troubles and others to which he had not alluded. It was for the jury to consider whether these statements were sufficient to put one's mind in a state of confusion. Mr. Stuart had given important testimony about the deceased appearing to be depressed in spirits for the past four or five days; and this statement was corroborated by the servant of the deceased. The servant was dismissed early on Saturday night, and on returning on the following morning he finds his master dead in bed. There was no evidence as to how he came by his death; but, on the other hand, it was for the jury to say whether they thought the evidence sufficient to show that death was caused by hydrate of chloral. If they thought the evidence defective, they should say so. They should state whether they thought, like Dr. Smith, that the chloral was self-administered; and, if so, whether it was while doing so, was not in his usual frame of mind, for with their verdict were involved certain legal and religious consequences."

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"We find unanimously that the death of the said Alfred Row was caused on or about the 3rd April, 1881, by an overdose of hydrate of chloral, which he administered to himself whilst suffering from temporary insanity.

The following letters were addressed by the deceased to one of his friends:—

My dear——I enclose the accompanying papers. If my name be aspersed kindly look up the papers and stop it. I have been most unjustly accused of neglect of duty by Hogg, so that a victim may be named to cover the error committed on the other side of India, and continued down to Bombay. I cannot and will not accept the error. Unless the D. G. P. O. crammed the papers in the grave with me, and then I may have troubled in trying to read them. I wish you every luck, and be sure and stop lies about me. Ever yours,

A. Row.

F. R. Hogg, Esq., C.S. 2-4-81.

Dear Sir,—The words you said to me on Thursday evening have haunted me ever since. I have passed two sleepless nights, and now before taking any decided step, I beg to address you upon the subject. I have worked hard since I have been in the Postal Department, both at sea and since I have been on shore as Deputy Post-master and Officiating Presidency Post-master. In both the latter offices, I believe I have conducted the work with credit. If my word is insufficient for the truth of the statement, I would ask you to refer to Mr. Stuart upon this head, for he is a just man, and will state what is absolutely true; and I am sure he cannot but express his satisfaction at the way I kept his office together and conducted the reponsible work during his absence as Post-master-General. I would refer specially to him, as he is a man of well-known administrative ability, and could tell clearly from the records and unfinished cases on his return whether I had profited by his example in this respect. I would again point out that every successive Post-master-General has spoken well of me, not as a man only, but as a workman. My name from time to time has been brought prominently to the notice of the Director, for which I have received thanks. Mr. Spence, I remember, in one of his reports said, "The overland parcel post has thrived under Mr. Row." These are small matters, doubtless, but they indicate that I have had the interest of my charge at heart, and that my work has been appreciated. Mr. Monteath was good enough to call upon me before he left India, and then told me that, taking my work as Presidency Post-master as a whole during the seven months, it had been done well considering the anxious work that I had at that time. During the last three months of my administration in that post, you remark that there "was nothing against it." It was, perhaps, ill-judged my asking you any question about myself at dinner, and out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and my heart is very full upon the subject. You gave me to understand very clearly that if there were a vacancy on promotion I should not have it, and at the same time told me that any prospect of my being removed from Bombay on promotion was extremely remote, though I mentioned that my health was bad. This is equivalent to telling me that I am in disgrace or incompetent for promotion. Messrs. Ham, Wark, and Hutton have all been provided for. I am the last of the group. They are men well known to me. Two are contemporaries of my own, and one my junior in the service. Knowing them as I have done, I cannot recognise that their abilities are superior to my own. Still they have been thought worthy of promotion. I do not in the least impute any blame to you, Sir, as regards the unhappy settlement of my present appointment, but I do ask you to be kind enough to consider my case and not destroy all hope by intimating that I shall not receive promotion should the opportunity occur. I ask for this promotion on no other ground than that of my good work. You were incorrect when you said that I wished to go to Aden. I never could have expressed such a wish, for I always disliked Aden. As a mail officer I was thankful to come to Bombay, but I have been a long time here now, and circumstances have changed, promotion would seem to be my due considering I have been for eleven years on the same pay, and now when my position is intended to be improved, the decision of the Marquis of Hartington renders it promotion on paper, so far as I am concerned, for it means that at the end of seven years, from January, 1880, I shall have Rs. 100 added to my income, if I am kept here in my present post, a species of slow torture, as I have already remarked, as it can give me no tangible help. This is almost a matter of life and death to me, and I would ask you to kindly read this letter in the spirit that it is written. I have no wish whatever to be obtrusive or to take up your time, and as it is the last time I shall ask for anything for myself, I beg that you will accord it some consideration.—I beg to remain, Sir, faithfully yours,

ALFRED ROW.

No. C-40.

Director-General's Office, Camp Bombay, 2nd April, 1881.

From G. J. Hynes, Esq., Assistant Director-General of Post Offices in India, to A. Row, Esq., Deputy Post-master, Bombay.

Sir,—The Director General has received your letter of the 2nd April, and desires me to express surprise that you should venture to ask for promotion at a time when your office has been convicted of a gross blunder, which nothing but credit on the officer charged with its management.

Any further communication you may wish to make to the Director-General should be submitted through the usual official channel.—I have the honour, &c.,

G. J. HYNES,

For Director-General of Post Offices in India.

MEMO.

I declare with my dying breath that the onus of the miscarriage of the Secretary's bag is placed on me most unjustly. There is nothing to prove that I am to blame in this respect. It is necessary that a victim should be selected, and if a superior officer so much the better, and Mr. Hogg has charged me with the offence. It is most cruel and unjustifiable. In consequence of this and his treatment that I shall have no further promotion, I am constrained to leave the place, the only body, in the spirit, since my body is so sick from staying here.

2-4. A. ROW.

BENGAL.

THE "CALCUTTA GAZETTE."—We note that the *Calcutta Gazette* contains a number of confirmations to appointments in the Civil Service. These confirmations are—Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, as Magistrate of Bhaugulpore; Mr. W. H. Grimley, as Magistrate of Rajshahye; Mr. C. C Stevens, as Magistrate of Dacca; Mr. N. W. Clay, as Magistrate of Pubna; Mr. J. Boxwell, as Magistrate of Durbhunga; Mr. R. H. Pawsey, as Magistrate of Cuttack; Mr. A. Weekes, as Magistrate of Purneah; Mr. R. Porch, as Magistrate of Maldah; Mr. E. J. Barton, as Magistrate of Dacca; Mr. F. Browne, as Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs; Mr. H. Beveridge, as Judge of Patna; Mr. T. Smith, as Judge of Burdwan; Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, as Judge of Backergunge; Mr. F. J. W. Rees, as Judge of Noakhally; Mr. F W. R. Cowley, as Judge of Purneah; Mr. W. H. Verner, as Judge of Bhaugulpore; Mr. C. A. Kelly, as Judge of Pubna.

The following appointments are notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of March 30th:—Mr. H. J. Newbery, Magistrate of Bhaugulpore, on leave, to be Magistrate of Backergunge; Mr. J. C. Price, to be Magistrate of Chumparun, but to officiateas Magistrate of Midnapore; Mr. R. D. Hime, Magistrate of Durbhunga, on leave, to be Magistrate of Noakholly; Mr. J. Beames to be Magistrate and Collector of Bancoorah, but to continue to officiate as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division; Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Magistrate of Purneah, on leave, to be Magistrate of Sarun; Mr. D. R. Lyall, Officiating Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, to be Magistrate of Moorshedabad, but to continue to officiate in his present appointment.—*I. D. News.*

MADRAS.

CHANGES IN THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—On the departure of Colonel A. R. Clephane for England on the 5th, Colonel T. Dyer is to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Faunce, from the Mysore Division, is to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters. Lieutenant-Colonel Coningham will officiate in the Mysore Division. This officer, it will be remembered, served as Brigade Major to Sir Ignatius Gill, C.B., in Afghanistan, for which service he has been rewarded with a Brevet Lieutenant Colonelcy. Lieutenant-Colonel Coningham was passed over in a very unaccountable manner by Sir Neville Chamberlain a few months ago, when Major Hope was advanced from Deputy Assistant to Assistant Adjutant-General. He had a prior claim as ex-Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Malabar and Canara, independently of his good service in Afghanistan.—*Madras Mail.*

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP

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24, Old Bond Street, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p. m., submit to public auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nundlow and Bhivrow, the widows of the late Khatao Muccondjee, deceased, Jairaj Muccondjee, executrix and executor of the late Khatao Muccondjee, deceased, Hakhoobalias Gomavow and Madhowdass Goculdass, widow and only son respectively of Goculdass Lilladhur, deceased, and Jumnavow, widow of Morarjee Nanjee, deceased, and administratrix of the effects of Oda Nanjee, deceased, the joint owners:—First—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground (the house, shops, and premises formerly standing on, which have been pulled down) situate in and on the east side of Shaikh Memon Street (in the sub-district of Mandvie) in the city of Bombay, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 292 square yards or thereabouts; bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by a publicroad called Shaik Memon Street, aforesaid, on the north by the hereditaments and premises next described, and on the south by Pinjary Street; and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 96. And secondly all that other piece or parcel of vacant land or ground (the messuages or house and shops lately standing on, which have been pulled down) situate in and on the east side of Shaikh Memon Street, aforesaid (in the sub-district of Mandvie) in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Shaikh Memon Street, aforesaid, on the north by the property of Thacker Jairam Danjee, and on the south by the above discribed hereditaments and premises, and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 95.

The conditions of sale and further particulars and information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors, at their office in Apollo Street, Boubay, or the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dean Lane, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, horses and carriages, &c., &c., the property of D. D. Cama, Esq., the same comprises rich engraved and cut glasswars, handsome dinner and tea services, best platedware such as ice-pitcher cruet stand with 4 bottles chamber table and piano candlesticks &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished house-hold furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces medal pattern side board, what-nots, pier, circular, oval, round writing, dressing and washing tables, reclining and conversation couches, centre ottoman, cady and drawing-room, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, eight light hanging chandelier hanging and table kerosine lamps, handsome mahogany semi-grand piano brass bound by "J. Broadwood and Sons," chiffoniers, iron four-posts bedsteads, camp cots, almirah-chest, of drawers, clothes presses, dressing and cheval glasses, towel horse bath tubs, dispense articles and cooking utensils, table ornaments flower vases, broks, plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English built light four seated open carriage.
1 do. do. office shigram.
1 do. fast-trotting grey Arab horse, set of plated mounted single harness, lady's side saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold in the evening on the day of sale.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, next to Messrs. Rose and Co., the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major T. Cody.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the tents near the Cooperage, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and tea wood household furniture, best platedware rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures, and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of R. Pile, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Wilderness," Malabar Hill, the whole of the very valuable and handsome elaborately carved blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, boudoir, solid mahogany grand piano by Collard and Collard, 7 octaves, in perfect order, rich table ornaments, bronze and Japanese vases, real China sugar jars, a handsome English-built fashionable barouche on cliptic springs by "W. & F. Thorn," a pair of handsome fast trotting whaler gelding, regularly driven in single and double harness, and one of which has been used occasionally as a saddle horse, one handsome solid mahogany metal boudoir, grand piano, sets of single and double-harness, gentleman and lady's saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants, choice wines, books, &c., &c., the property of General H. J. Warre, C.B., late Commander-in-Chief.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th April, 1881.

NOTICES.

IN THE PRESS.

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